The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4787. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 28 by Ocean Telegraph.

A Report of a Conversation with President Johnson.

His Views on the Conflict Between Himself and Congress.

Proposed Alteration in the French Custom-House System.

Progress of the Russo-American Telegraph.

Military Preparations in the Austrian Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times on American Politics—Reported Conversation with President Johnson.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The *Times* of this morning contains a long letter from Washington, in which the writer reports a conversation held with President JOHNSON. The latter spoke very strongly, justifying himself in the position he had taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing the Congress for (as he expressed it) usurping the Executive and judicial power

Great Clipper Race.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The two clipper ships *Louis Walsh* and *Charlotte White*, which sailed from Callao on a race to Europe, have reached Gibraltar, having made the voyage in 104 days. The *Louis Walsh* won the race by only twenty-five minutes.

Illness of Lord Derby—Return of Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Lord DERBY is ill. Mr. GLADSTONE has returned to England. On his way home he passed through Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Great Eastern.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Great Eastern* will sail for America on the 20th of March.

FRANCE.

Another French Reform Promised.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister, has urged the French Government to abolish the odious system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France. It is understood the Government has made a favorable reply. The application was made by Gen. DIX in view of the coming International Exposition.

The Miantonomoh at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Jan. 28.

The American monitor *Miantonomoh* is now lying in this harbor, and is daily crowded with curious and admiring visitors.

MEXICO.

Maximilian's Intentions.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Semi-official journals here deny that MAXIMILIAN will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, if the Congress which he has proposed for that country should declare in favor of a republican form of government.

RUSSIA.

The Russo-American Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 27.

Advices received from Behrings Straits state that the American portion of the Russian and American Telegraph has been completed, and that the Straits have been surveyed for the purpose of finding a suitable place for laying the submarine cable. The Russian portion of this great enterprise it is expected will be finished by next Autumn.

GERMANY.

A Military Union Proposed.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The South German States have proposed a military union with the Northern States.

AUSTRIA.

Warlike Preparations on the Turkish and Russian Frontiers.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Austria is strongly increasing her military forces on her Turkish and Russian frontiers, in apprehension of war.

BERNE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Government of Austria has made overtures to the Federal authorities with the view to commencing negotiations for a commercial treaty between the two countries.

PESTH, Saturday, June 26.

A full Ministry has been formed in Hungary.

BAVARIA.

A Royal Marriage.

MUNICH, Monday, Jan. 28.

King MAXIMILIAN is to be married to the sister of FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Emperor of Austria.

CANDIA.

The Cretan Fugitives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A United States man-of-war has left the Bosphorus to take the Cretan fugitives on board and transport them to Greece.

The Cretans and America.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28.

It is reported that the Greek hero KANARIS, (KANARI) intends to go to America to thank the people of the United States for their sympathy, and to ask the Government to send a fleet of monitors to the assistance of the Cretans.

SPAIN.

Reorganization of the Army.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Spain is about to reorganize her army, which is to consist of 200,000 men, excluding the reserves.

ITALY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Pope is inclined to grant the ecclesiastical demand of Italy.

The Princess Charlotte.

TRIESTE, Monday, Jan. 28.

It is reported from Miramar that the Princess CHARLOTTE has completely recovered her health.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 26—Evening.

Consols have advanced 1-16, and closed at 91 1-16 for money. United States Five-twenty bonds have also advanced 1-16, closing at 73 13-16.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28—Noon.

United States Five-twenty bonds have advanced 5-16. Eries have declined ¼. The other American securities are unchanged at Saturday afternoon's rates.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 73 1-16. Erie Railway shares declined 1¼, and Illinois Central shares have declined ¼.

American Securities at Frankfort and Paris.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 26—Evening.

A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main quotes bonds at 76¾.

At Paris United States bonds have advanced ¼, closing at 72¾.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 28.

United States bonds have advanced ¼.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 28.

United States bonds have advanced ¼.

Liverpool Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 26—Evening.

The Cotton market is firmer and somewhat more active. The sales exceed the noon estimate by 2,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14¼d. ₩ lb.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally dull. Mixed Western Corn has declined to 42s.@42s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 28—Noon.

The Cotton market is firmer and quite active. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 28—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm at 14¼d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day amounted to 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

PETROLEUM—Refined Pennsylvania sold to-day at 1s. 6d.

TURPENTINE is quoted at 38.

MARINE.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 26—Evening.

The steamship *Bosphorus*, Capt. ALEXANDER, which sailed from Philadelphia on Dec. 28, and for whose safety some fears have been entertained, has arrived in Bantry Bay, on the southwest coast of Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 28—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which left Boston on the 16th, arrived here this forenoon. She did not touch at Queenstown as usual.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Portland Jan. 12, arrived here late last night.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 28—Evening.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, Capt. LEWIS, which left New-York on the 12th inst., has arrived at this port.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. J. G. BENNETT AND PRINCE ALFRED.

Mr. Bennett Presents the Henrietta to Prince Alfred as a New-Year's Gift—The Prince, in a Friendly Letter, Declines the Offer.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The following correspondence between JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and H. R. H. Prince ALFRED, has been permitted to be published, as the sentiments expressed in H. R. H.'s letter are of an interesting character, and tend to show the feeling of England toward the United States:

MR. BENNETT TO PRINCE ALFRED.

OFF COWES, Monday, Dec. 31, 1866.

Your Royal Highness:

At Lord LENNOX's dinner on Friday last you were pleased to match your yacht, the *Viking*, to sail the *Henrietta* around the Isle of Wight next August, for a cup worth one hundred pounds. I could not say so then, because I was bound to make the match proposed, but in fact this arrangement will somewhat interfere with the disposition which I had determined to make of my yacht in case she should win the ocean race. I beg that you will accept as a New-Year's gift to an English yachtsman, from an American yachtsman, the *Henrietta* as she now lies in perfect order off Cowes; and I have instructed Capt. SAMUELS to hold her subject to your orders.

The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtsmen have been received by all classes in England will always be remembered in the United States with the warmest gratitude; and I sincerely hope that you will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception, by presenting the winning yacht to the representative of English yachtsmen.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
J. G. BENNETT, JR.

PRINCE ALFRED TO MR. BENNETT.

CLARENCE HOUSE, JAMES, Jan. 22, 1867.

DEAR MR. BENNETT: I find it difficult to express how gratefully I appreciate the kindly feeling which dictated your letter of the 31st ult., as well as the splendid present which you offer to my acceptance, but most of all the delicacy with which you seek to diminish the personal obligation under which you would lay me by giving to your generous offer an international character. It is, indeed, this last consideration only which has led me to hesitate in replying to your letter; for personally it would have been impossible for me to accept so costly a present. But I felt bound fully to consider the question in the light in which you were good enough to place it; and if on full consideration I feel compelled to decline your generous offer, I trust that neither you, nor your gallant competitors, nor your countrymen at large, will believe that the yachtsmen of England less appreciate or less reciprocate the feeling of good-fellowship which prompted the offer.

The *Henrietta* is a vessel which any man may be proud to possess; and I trust she may long continue in the hands in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success. We must do our best to find a rival to her; and, in common with all Englishmen, I sincerely hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of contest in which our respective countries may ever be engaged. It has given us great pleasure to offer a cordial reception to you and your companions in England, and I feel assured that if my professional duties in command of one of Her Majesty's ship should ever take me to your shores, I should there meet on the part of my brother seamen with a reception not less hearty than that which we have been happy to afford you here.

Believe me, yours, sincerely, ALFRED.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. WADE presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, for the removal of the Capital to a point nearer to the centre of population than Washington City.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS RECEIVED.

Petitions for higher tariff, equal rights, increase of pay for army officers, were presented and referred.

Mr. HOWE presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin, asking Congress to purchase the library of PETER FORCE, of this city, for an addition to the Congressional Library.

Mr. HOWE said he believed the Library Committee, of which he is Chairman, would soon report a bill according with the prayer of the petitioners.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the petition of the Superintendents of Public Instruction of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Vermont, for the establishment of a Bureau of Education. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill recently introduced by him to abolish and prohibit peonage in the Territories of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRESWELL, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill compelling every person copyrighting a book, engraving, photograph, map or chart, to send a copy of the same to the Congressional Library, and directing Postmasters to forward the same to the Congressional Library free of charge.

The bill was considered and passed.

THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Mr. WADE presented a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate how often the present Governor of Colorado has been absent from the Territory since his appointment, by whom his absence was permitted, by whom his expenses to and from Washington were paid, &c.

Mr. CONNESS had no objection to this resolution, but he would prefer in its stead to see a bill now before the Senate to prohibit the absence complained of taken up and passed. The administration of the Government was more corrupt in regard to Territorial officers than in any other department. The attention of Congress ought to be directed to the subject, and he hoped to see the bill here referred to passed at an early day.

Mr. WADE said he thought that bill had passed already.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the resolution so as to make it apply to the Governors, Judges and Secretaries of all the Territories.

The amendment was agreed to, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution to pay to WILLIAM S. NELSON $1,000 for services in recruiting for the Union Army in East Tennessee.

Mr. LANE explained that NELSON recruited a thousand men for the army at his own expense and at great risk to his life. He never held a commission in the army.

Mr. GRIMES thought the passage of this resolution would be a dangerous precedent. It was hard to tell how many similar cases might be presented, and how much it would cost to pay every applicant a dollar a head for his recruits.

Mr. LANE said NELSON had made sixteen trips over the mountains to get his recruits into the army. When such another deserving case came up he would be willing to consider it, but he had heard of none as yet.

Mr. PATTERSON said Mr. NELSON was a faithful Unionist, and deserved more than the resolution gave him. He lost two sons in battle, and he and two other sons were discharged at the end of three years' service.

The joint resolution was passed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. POLAND gave notice that when the one term amendment came up for consideration he should move to amend by extending the term to six years. He said he was in favor of restricting service as President to one term, but believed it ought to be for six instead of four years.

A NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the District of Columbia. It provides for the purchase of a tract of land within the limits of a survey made by Brig.-Gen. N. MICHLER, under the order of the Secretary of War, and in pursuance of a Senate resolution.

The second section designates it the National Park of the United States, and empowers the Secretary of War to lay out, embellish and make police regulations respecting it; and, also, detail officers and soldiers for such purposes.

The third section requires the Supreme Court of the District to make a just and suitable appraisement of the cash value of the real estate interests involved.

The Secretary of War is required to pay the amount of such appraisement, and in case it shall not be called for in fifteen days, in any case the amount shall be deposited in said Court to the credit of the owner; $100,000 is appropriated.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL COURT.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up an act to amend an act to establish the Judicial Court of the United States, which was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in a verbal amendment. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That the several Courts of the United States, and the several Justices and Judges of such Courts within their respective jurisdiction, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States; and it shall be lawful for such person so restrained of his or her liberty to apply to either of said Judges or Justices for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which application shall be in writing, and certified by affidavit, and shall set forth the facts concerning the detention of said party applying, in whose custody he or she is detained, and by virtue of what claim or authority, if known; and the said Justice or Judge to whom such application shall be made, shall forthwith award a writ of *habeas corpus*, unless it shall appear from the petition itself that the party is not deprived of his or her liberty, in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Said writ shall be directed to the person in whose custody the party is detained, who shall make return of said writ, and bring the party before the Judge who granted the writ and certify the true cause of the detention of such person within three days thereafter, unless such person be detained beyond the distance of twenty miles; and if beyond the distance of twenty miles and not above one hundred miles, then within ten days; and if beyond the distance of one hundred miles, then within twenty days; and upon the writ of *habeas corpus* a day shall be set for the hearing of the case not exceeding five days thereafter, unless the party petitioning shall request a longer time. The petitioner may deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or may allege any facts to show that the detention is in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States, which allegations or doubts shall be made on oath. The said return may be amended by leave of the Court or Judge, before or after the same is filed, as also may all suggestions made against it, that thereby the material facts may be ascertained.

The said Court or Judge shall proceed in a summary way to determine the facts of the case by hearing testimony and the arguments of the parties interested; and if it shall appear that the petitioner is deprived of his or her liberty in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States, he or she shall forthwith be discharged and set at liberty; and if any person or persons to whom such writ of *habeas corpus* may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by the law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any Court of competent jurisdiction be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

From the final decision of a Judge, Justice or Court inferior to the Circuit Court an appeal may be taken to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which said case is heard, and from the judgment of said Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, on such terms and under such regulations and orders, as well for the custody and appearance of the person alleged to be restrained of his or her liberty, as for sending up to the appellate tribunal a transcript of the petition writ of *habeas corpus*, return thereto, and other proceedings as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court, or in default of such, as the Judge hearing said cause may prescribe; and pending such proceedings or appeal, and until final judgment be rendered therein, and after final judgment of discharge in the same, and proceedings against such person so alleged to be restrained of his or her liberty in any State or Court, or by or under the authority of any State for any matter or thing so heard and determined, or in process of being heard and determined, under and by virtue of such writ of *habeas corpus*, shall be declared null and void.

Second—That a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest Court of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity, or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or immunity specially set up or claimed by either party under such constitution, treaty, statute, commission or authority, may be examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief-Justice or Judge or Chancellor of the Court rendering or issuing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations; and the writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in account of the United States; and the proceedings upon the reversible shall also be the same, except that the Supreme Court may, at their discretion, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution or command the same to an inferior Court.

This act shall not apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States charged with any military offence, or with having aided or abetted the rebellion against the Government of the United States prior to the passage of this act.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to amend section 41 of an Act to provide a National currency, &c., which amendment provides that the first provision of section 41 of the above Act be amended so as to read:

Provided, That nothing in this Act be construed to prevent all the shares in said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being in the valuation of the personal property of such persons or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or by order of the State authorities in the State where such bank is located, and according to the laws of such State, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such States.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PUNISHMENT OF FORGERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the currency and public securities, which was passed without any amendment, and goes to the President.

The first section punishes with a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or both, any person who shall buy, sell, exchange, transfer, or receive as genuine, any counterfeit note or obligation of the United States.

The second section provides that it shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, make or execute any business or professional card or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any bond, note or certificate of the United States or National Banks, and punishes the offence with $1,000 fine, one half to be given to the informer.

The third section imposes a penalty of $300, one half to be given to the informer, for the printing or impressing upon any bond or note of the United States, any business or professional card, notice, advertisement of any drug, medicine, patent or any other matter or thing whatever.

The fourth section provides that if any person shall, without authority of the United States, procure or cause to be made upon wax, lead, plaster, foil, paper or any other substance or material, an impression, stamp or imprint of any note, coupon, bond or certificate of indebtedness of the United States, he shall be punished by imprisonment not more than fifteen years or a fine not less than $5,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The fifth section provides the same punishment mentioned in the preceding section for having in possession without authority of the United States any tool or implement used for the purposes mentioned in the preceding section.

Section six provides that if any person, whether employed by the United States or not, shall, without the authority of the United States Senate, embezzle or carry away any tool or instrument used in making bonds, certificates, notes, &c., he shall be punished as provided in the two foregoing sections.

The seventh section provides the same punishment for the stealing of any bond or certificate of the United States from the place where it may be lodged or kept by the United States.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill came up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by reducing the duty on cast-iron steam, gas or water pipe, from 1¼ cents to ¾ cent, which was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by inserting the following: On bay-rum or bay-water containing 50 per cent. or less of alcohol, $1 50 per gallon. It was agreed to.

A number of verbal amendments were agreed to, to perfect the phraseology of the bill in different sections.

The words of not more than fifty-two cards were added after the words or playing cards of all kinds 25 cents per pack.

The words or other grain not herein otherwise provided for were inserted in the paragraph imposing a duty of 15 per cent. on flour, meal fillings and mill feed of wheat, rye or oats, at $1 35 per bushel.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO—THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President's Private Secretary arrived and announced the return of the bill to admit Colorado, with the objections of the President.

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION RESUMED.

The Tariff Bill was resumed.

Mr. MORGAN moved to amend the paragraph in relation to saws as follows:

To increase the duty on crosscut saws from 12 to 15 cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit and drag saws not over nine inches wide from 15 to 20 cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide from 25 to 35 cents per lineal foot; on all back saws not exceeding ten inches in length from $1 to $1 25 per dozen; over ten inches in length from $1 50 to $2 per dozen. It was agreed to.

Mr. WADE moved to amend by changing the duty on stone so as to put it at $4 per ton of thirteen cubic feet on all grind-stones, soap-stone, sand-stone, freestone, and all stone except marble. It was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 19, and nays 23.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the paragraph in relation to bunting by changing the duty from 20 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. *ad valorum* to 50 cents per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorum*. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend as follows: Insert the words after the words "or by hand," in the following paragraph: On all cotton hosiery, comprising shirts, drawers, stockings, socks, gloves, and all other goods knitted or made in frames or by hand, 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorum*. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by adding a specific duty of 6 cents per dozen to the 50 per cent. *ad valorum* duty in the bill on umbrellas and parasols, and elastic ties. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on machine cards, or card clothing, for use in covering carding engines, from 40 to 50 per cent. *ad valorum*. It was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on corks from 40 to 50 cents *ad valorem*. It was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on carmine from 35 to 45 per cent. It was disagreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to increase the duty on scrap iron or wrought iron from $3 per ton to $8 for cast and $12 for wrought, but subsequently modified his amendment to make it $3 on cast iron and $8 on scrap and wrought iron. The amendment was disagreed to by a vote of 16 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. CRESSWELL moved to amend by an increase of duty on chromate and bi-chromate of potassa from 4 to 9 cents per pound. It was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. HARRIS moved to amend by reducing the duty on lead, in pigs or bars, from 2¼ to 2 cents per pound. It was disagreed to.

Mr. CATTELL moved to amend by increasing the duty on sal soda, soda crystals and all crude carbonates of soda from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent per pound. It was agreed to.

Mr. CATTELL moved to amend by increasing the duty on nickel from 30 to 40 cents per pound.

Pending the consideration of this, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business of the morning hour, to call the States for bills for references only. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STARR—Relative to the Port of Camden, N. J., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ANCONA—To regulate and fix the salary of the Consul at Hamburg, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also to establish certain post-roads in Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. MILLER—Explanatory of an act relating to revenue stamps on writs of process in Courts of Record, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELKER—Providing a criminal code for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the District Committee.

By Mr. TRIMBLE—A bill to repeal the tax on cotton and sugar, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELSO—A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KELSO's resolutions for the impeachment of the President, offered on the 7th of July, came up, when Mr. LOAN moved to refer them to a Select Committee.

An animated discussion took place, which had not ended when the morning hour expired, and the resolutions went over till Monday next.

By Mr. NOELL—To regulate the Suffrage Bill of the District of Columbia, by abolishing all disqualification from voting on account of sex. Mr. NOELL moved to refer to the select committee of five; but it was negatived—48 to 73. It was referred to the District Committee.

By Mr. FARQUHAR—Directing all writs and processes issued from the United States Courts, to be in the name of the people of the United States, and the forms of writs and pleadings, practice and procedure in the several States, to be adopted in the Courts of the United States. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JULIAN—To aid the Southern Alabama Orphan Asylum. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ROSS—To repeal so much of the act of the last session as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem four millions of legal tender Treasury notes per month. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOODBRIDGE—To create the office of Surrogate in the District of Columbia; in relation to minors in the District of Columbia; and to provide for the appointment of a Marshal for the District of Columbia, and change the mode of his appointment. All of the above were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF CURRENCY.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BUNDY to suspend so much of the act to provide ways and means as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire United States notes, and making it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or withdraw any part of the United States notes from general circulation, except mutilated notes. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The States and Territories having been called for bills, the next business in order was the call of States for resolutions, under which call the resolution offered by Mr. KELSO on the 7th inst. came up, as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war waged by rebels and traitors against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people, as expressed at the polls at the last election by majorities numbering in the aggregate more than 400,000 votes, it is the imperative duty of the Thirty-ninth Congress to take without delay such action as will accomplish the following objects:

First—To impeach the officer now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of the President of the United States of America, and his removal from office upon the conviction, in due form, of the crimes and high misdemeanors of which he is manifestly and notoriously guilty, and which render it unsafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed; to provide for the efficient administration of the Executive Department within the limits prescribed by law.

Mr. LOAN moved to refer the resolution to a select committee of seven with power to send for persons and papers; urging that if it were referred to the Judiciary Committee, there would probably, owing to the amount of business before that Committee, be no report this session.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether Mr. LOAN had made his motion remembering that the same matter had been already committed to the Judiciary Committee, and whether he deemed it wise for the House to institute a second investigation, and to have two committees sitting on the same subject, *pari passu*.

Mr. LOAN admitted he was cognizant of these facts but remarked that the Judiciary Committee had been already called and made its report, and would not probably be called again this session.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that this was a question of privilege, and could be reported by the Committee at any time.

Mr. LOAN said he had forgotten that.

The Speaker remarked that the resolution had been entertained as a question of privilege and the Committee would have a right to report at any time.

Mr. CONKLING said that the reasons given by Mr. LOAN for reference to a select committee might be very good reasons for taking the subject from the Judiciary Committee, but were not good reasons for duplicating the investigation.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether the "fruits of victory" spoken of in the resolution meant the Federal offices.

Mr. LOAN replied that it did not.

Mr. LE BLOND favored the motion to refer to a select committee, in order that prompt action might be taken in view of the assertion so often made by members in the House and elsewhere that the President had been guilty of usurpation of power. He referred specially to the declaration made by his colleague BINGHAM in the late canvass that he would not give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids until he had filed articles of impeachment against the President.

Mr. BINGHAM was glad to have an opportunity of correcting that report. It had been stated in the public Press that he was engaged in drawing up articles of impeachment charging the President with complicity in the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Nothing was further from the truth than that statement. The expression attributed to him was spoken in connection with a statement made by the President, in which the President was represented as saying that the body of men legislating in Congress was not the Congress of the nation, but was an assumed Congress hanging on the verge of the Government. He had said, and did say now, that if the President of the United States had uttered officially what he had unofficially declared, it was an impeachable offence, and that he should make the motion himself, and did not believe that any representative would dare to vote against it.

Mr. LE BLOND, in support of the statement made in the public papers, sent up to the clerk's desk and had read a statement sworn to by certain citizens of St. Clairsville. It is giving the substance of Mr. BINGHAM's speech there in September, 1866, that the President was engaged in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government; that those who were supporting him were engaged with traitors, and had struck hands with treason, and that if he were reelected, "so help him God," he would neither give sleep to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids, until he had filed articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON; and that he had denounced the President as "drunken ANDY JOHNSON." Mr. LE BLOND added that the men who had signed that paper were officers of the country and men of strict integrity.

Mr. BENJAMIN stated that these men had very greatly enlarged upon the accusation which they had preferred against him at the time. It was very easy for the House and the country to understand that men on the other side of the question had a very apt way of misrepresenting, and a very short memory.

Mr. LE BLOND went on to say that another reason why he was in favor of Mr. LOAN's motion was that he wished all the facts to come before the country. He believed that the President of the United States had been maligned, and that improper attacks had been made upon him for sinister motives, and he wished the facts to be brought before the country, even though the gentleman from Missouri (LOAN) were to be Chairman of the Select Committee, in order that the friends of the President might vindicate his course and brand those attacks with infamy. He was not the defender of the President. The Republicans had elected Mr. JOHNSON; but the respect due to that high position was sufficient to make him request that those charges be made good, or that the parties making them should back out from them. They had had enough of those charges. He now challenged them to the proof. The American people demanded the investigation. The gold speculators, even, demanded the investigation. The financial interests of the Government demanded it. He cared not whether the Committee was partial or impartial. The only thing that could be proved against Mr. JOHNSON was that he had removed from office men who did not agree with him in politics, and given the offices to men who did. For that, and that alone, had this terrible raid been made upon him.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that part of the business in the hands of that Committee was the identical subject which the gentleman from Missouri (LOAN) proposed to send to a select committee.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired what progress the Committee was making in its examination.

Mr. WILSON replied that no person except members of the Judiciary Committee knew anything about it, and they were not inclined to give any information until they were prepared to make a report.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired whether he [WILSON] believed the Committee would be able to report at the present session.

Mr. WILSON said that he would answer that question for the Committee at the proper time.

Mr. LE BLOND—The country wants it.

Mr. WILSON said he was not here to be catechised on the subject. He merely wished to state generally that all the statements made as to the conduct of the Judiciary Committee—what it had done and what it intended doing were wholly without authority and without foundation. The Judiciary Committee did not intend to have that subject made use of by gold gamblers and other speculators. It was not disposed to shrink from the performance of any duty imposed upon it, and at the proper time it would make its report. Until that time it had nothing to submit to the House or to any person out of the House on the subject.

Mr. FARNSWORTH called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that the hall was full of lobby men, and he desired to have the rule enforced.

The Speaker stated that he was not aware that there was any revocation of that rule, and directed the doorkeeper to have it strictly enforced.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, thought that the proposition of the gentleman from Missouri (LOAN) was calculated to make undue excitement in the public mind, and from that consideration alone he should vote against the propositon. He was not in favor of driving the majority to the adoption of the proposition. He preferred to deal with them honestly and allow them to withdraw from the position into which some of their most ardent members had driven them. It was manifest that the people of the country did not sustain the majority on this question of impeachment. The people did not consider that ANDREW JOHNSON had been guilty of any act that warranted or merited such a violent procedure. He was glad to see the gentleman from New-York, (CONKLING,) who had recently been raised to a higher position than he now occupied, endeavoring to resist this undue and improper legislation. The House should leave this question of impeachment where it had been placed—with the Judiciary Committee, and when that Committee was ready to report it should do so. But in the meantime the House should avoid exciting the people upon the subject; for all these resolutions were either for the benefit or injury of particular speculators. He hoped that the motion would be voted down.

Mr. WENTWORTH was opposed to the House taking up any subject it would not go through with. This question having been brought before the House, it must either go on with it or back right straight out of it in the most cowardly manner. If the Judiciary Committee was not prepared to go on with the investigation, he was in favor of sending it to a select Committee.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over for another week.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to examine into the condition of the Treasury of the United States, and particularly to inquire whether any of the obligations of the United States have been illegally or fraudulently made or issued, and whether the public interests have been and are sufficiently protected, with power to send for persons and papers, to summon and examine witnesses and administer oaths, and to report at any time.

Mr. KASSON stated that having heard the report on which the resolution was founded, he had made inquiries and obtained information which he desired to lay before the House. He learned that a Committee designated by the Secretary of the Treasury was now engaged in the examination of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department—that that Committee had been diligently at work for some time with a view to discover supposed errors or alleged errors, and were still engaged in it; but that, so far as they had gone, they had discovered but two sheets in the process of wetting down in excess of the proper number, and that even that might be corrected by a deficiency in other packages not yet corrected. They were not printed, and therefore were of no value as yet. He also learned that they had not ascertained in a single case that a bond with a duplicate number had gone out of the Department in any mode. They had ascertained that in a limited number of cases an erroneous number had, by a disarrangement in the stamping-machine, been printed on some coupons. This, however, would not enure to the injury of the Treasury.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the President was requested to communicate all reports and information in his possession, not hitherto communicated, in reference to the New-Orleans riots.

ANNUAL TREASURY EXAMINATION.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill for the examination of the Treasury Department and other executive departments. It was read three times and then passed. The bill provides that immediately after its passage, and in December of each year thereafter, the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three citizens not holding any office under the Government of the United States, eminent for integrity and ability, to make a full and thorough examination of the Treasury Department, and such other departments as the provisions of the act may require, and to present duplicate reports to the President and to Congress, in respect, first, to the receipt and disbursement of public money, including expenditures in the several Executive Departments; second, the actual amount of money in the United States Treasury, specifying whether in coin, United States notes, or National Bank notes, the amount of each, the several funds to which they belong, and the amount in each place where public money is deposited or held; third, the amount of money deposited with designated depositories, and the mode of maintaining and securing the same; fourth, the amount and description of bonds deposited in the Treasury by National Banking Associations, to secure the redemption of their currency; fifth, the manner of paying interest on the bonds of the United States, and the safeguards against the duplication and counterfeiting of deposits; sixth, the sale of gold, and the purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, the rates of purchase and sale, the amount of commissions paid and to whom paid; seventh, the engraving, printing and issuing of National Bank notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds, and other securities of the United States; eighth, the redemption and cancellation and destruction of National Bank notes, U. S. Currency, bonds, and other securities, and the mode of disposing of imperfect sheets of paper intended but not used to represent value; ninth, the manner of keeping accounts, auditing claims and issuing warrants for the payment of money from the Treasury; tenth, any suggestions or recommendations affecting the sufficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury Department or economy in the public expenditures.

The second section authorises the examiners to have access to all the vaults and safes, deposits, books, records and other documents in the Treasury Department, Sub-Treasury, or any Bureau thereof, and gives them power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and employ a clerk and stenographer. The third section allows the examiners $10 per day each, with actual expenses during the time they are actually employed in making such examination, and it appropriates $10,000 to defray expenses.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether the act regarding the arrest and retention of fugitives from justice requires any amendment.

UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to enforce a provision of the eighth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to prevent the infliction of unusual punishment on persons convicted of crime. After considerable discussion the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

DISCHARGE OF A RECUSANT WITNESS.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to discharge from custody Mr. TRACY, he having appeared and testified before the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and shown that he had intended no disrespect to the House.

TENNESSEE MAIL CONTRACTORS.

On motion of Mr. STOKES, the Postmaster-General was instructed to report the amount necessary to be paid to Post-office contractors in Tennessee, for the performance of their contracts up to the 8th of January, 1861, when the State attempted to secede.

BANK ASSOCIATION TAXES.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report the amount of taxes annually paid by Banking Associations to the United States; also, the amount paid to the several States in which such banks are situated.

REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. LAFLIN presented a remonstrance of E. B. BABCOCK and others of Copenhagen, Lewis County, New-York, against the passage of a law authorizing the curtailment of the national currency; also, the remonstrance of R. M. ESSELSTYN and others of Jefferson County, New-York, against the passage of an act authorizing the issuing of certificates of registry to Canadian-built vessels.

DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Mr. KETCHAM presented the petition of 37 cigar makers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., asking for a specific charge of $5 per thousand on all domestic cigars.

RECORDING THEIR VOTES.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, permission was granted to members to record their votes on the bill passed last week to enforce the test oath in Federal Courts.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called attention to the fact that the negatives voted on the passage of that bill were stated in the Western papers as 12 instead of 42.

The Speaker said that that was evidently a telegraphic mistake.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill, and was addressed by Messrs. JULIAN, SCOFIELD and CULLOM, the former declaring himself against the bill, as he favored the territorial theory, and was in favor of keeping the rebel States from representation in Congress for an indefinite period.

Mr. STEVENS modified his bill in several particulars, especially striking out the 6th section, which declared that any State abrogating the provisions of the bill should thereby forfeit its representation.

Mr. STEVENS appealed to Mr. BINGHAM to withdraw his motion to refer, urging that the bill should first be perfected in the House, and that the motion might be renewed.

Mr. BINGHAM desired the House to decide the question for itself, and declined to withdraw the motion.

Mr. STEVENS said the reference of the bill would be its death.

Mr. BINGHAM said he did not recognize the authority of the venerable gentleman, Mr. STEVENS, to say so.

Mr. STEVENS reminded Mr. BINGHAM that he had not asked his authority. He did not propose, either to take his counsel recognizing his authority, or believe a word he said.

The Speaker—The remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania are out of order.

After considerable discussion the House come to a vote on the motion to refer the bill to the Reconstruction Committee, and it was so referred by a vote of 88 to 65.

The Democrats all voted in the affirmative.

At 5:10 the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church. It incorporates JOHN A. HARDENBURGH, ROBERT H. PRUYN, ISAAC N. WYCKOFF, and their associates and successors; the real and personal estate of said corporation in this State, not to exceed the annual increase of $20,000.

By Mr. LOW—Authorizing the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad to use fifty pound rail.

By Mr. H.C. MURPHY—To amend the water grant to WILLIAM BEARD and others, in front of their lands in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, so as to provide that nothing therein shall be construed, and to authorize the persons named to extend any pier or other structure beyond the sea-wall line.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To make general throughout the State the provisions of the Excise Law in force in the Metropolitan District. Also, to prohibit the employment by railroad companies of persons as conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and any company violating this act to be subject to a fine of not less than $300 nor more than $3,000, and liable for all damages which any person may sustain by the employment or retention of such persons.

By Mr. NICKS—Authorizing the construction of a harbor or breakwater at the junction of the Chemung Canal with Seneca Lake; and authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Chemung Canal, at Elmira, and to abandon bridge No. 8.

By Mr. KLINE—For an iron bridge over Champlain Canal, in the village of Waterford; also, a bill authorizing the town of Johnstown to loan bonds to the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company; ordered to a third reading; also, a bill amending an act authorizing the Emanuel Congregation of New-York to hold and convey real estate; also, a bill for closing up the affairs of the Bank of Monroe; also, a bill authorizing the First-street Presbyterian Church, of New-York, to donate its property to the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; also, a bill authorizing the town of Cortland, Westchester County, to borrow $3,500.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Assembly met at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN presented the annual report of the Oswego City Library.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WELLS—To amend the charter of the Masonic Hall Association of Buffalo.

By Mr. TARBOX—To authorize the Town of Leroy to raise money by tax.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SKILLMAN—To authorize the town officers of Hempstead and Oyster Bay to raise money by tax.

By Mr. STYLES—In relation to the State Normal School in Fredonia.

By Mr. CREAMER—In relation to the appointment of New-York Tax Commissioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH—Relative to the unfinished business in Surrogate's office in Orange County.

By Mr. MAXWELL—To change the boundaries of the Village of Saugerties.

By Mr. DIXON—To incorporate the Laborers' Protective Association of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BRIGGS—To repeal the act relative to the Ulster and Delaware Plank Road Company.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To declare a portion of Black River a public highway.

By Mr. DANTZ—To authorize the Supervisors of the town of Copake to borrow money on the credit of the town.

The roll was then called, and only 54 members were found to be present.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Intriguing Against American Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Guaymas, Mexico, correspondent of the *Bulletin* says: Intriguing is going on to prevent the location of the grant made by JUAREZ to an American Company of the vacant lands in Lower California, the Mexicans fearing that annexation will follow colonization.

CANADA.

A Miracle near Montreal—A Dying Nun Restored to Health by the Interposition of the Virgin Mary—A Parish Divided.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Jan. 28.

A document has been published by authority of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, giving at great length the particulars of a miraculous cure effected last New-Year's Day by the immaculate Virgin Mary, and the authenticity of which is certified by Dr. LACHAINE, a graduate of the Lavel University. The scene of the miracle was the Jesus Mary Convent at Point Levi, opposite Quebec.

In November, 1862, a nun of that institution, Sister MARY F. THOMAS, after an attack of pleurisy, went into a consumptive decline. Last May hemorrhage of the lungs commenced. In the month of December she had to take to her bed, being unable to dress herself. The symptoms became worse, and her confessor began to administer the last consolations of religion. At this stage the superior of the convent told her to pray for a cure. She did so, addressing herself to the Immaculate Mary. The other nuns did the same, and all were inspired with a firm faith that New-Year's Day would witness a cure. On the 31st of December candles were kept burning all day before the image of Mary. At 6 o'clock on New-Year's morning she arose after a refreshing sleep perfectly cured. When the Doctor came she opened the door to him, and he, on seeing her, was thunderstruck and believed he was dreaming. He now certifies that on the 31st of December, she was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and that on the 1st day of January she was instantly cured, and that the cure is a miracle.

A PARISH DIVIDED.

A decree by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal dividing the Parish of Montreal, has created great excitement among his flock. At present the Irish and the French have each a Church, making two Parishes out of one. This decree would deprive the Irish of the Church which they now have exclusively to themselves, and would render it necessary for two nationalities to worship together, which neither would like. Mr. BEAUDRY left on Saturday for Rome, to protest against the Bishop's decree on behalf of the Church Wardens of the French Catholics. Hon. DARCY McGEE, it is understood, will also wait upon the Pope when in Europe, to protest on behalf of the Irish population.

The Case of Rev. Joseph Bobia in Montreal—Ristori to Visit Canada.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Montreal papers strongly condemn the verdict in the Rev. JOSEPH BOBIA's case, which is attributed to the talent of his counsel.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 26 per cent.

It is reported that RISTORI will visit Montreal in March.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 28.

Seven hundred dollars have been sent to England by a few citizens of Quebec to aid the sufferers from the late colliery explosions.

Only seventeen vessels are being built here this Winter, which is less than half the usual number.

Fire at Folsom—California Leprosy in the Sandwich Islands—One Hundred Indian Prisoners at Fort Lyon, Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 28.

The granite flouring mills in the town of Folsom, in Sacramento County, one of the largest establishments of the kind in California, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The ship *Milton Badger*, from the Sandwich Islands, brings Honolulu dates to the 12th of January. The firm of WALKER, ALLEN & Co. had failed, and the event cast a gloom over the entire business community.

The leprosy prevailed to a fearful extent in the Island of Waulauki. THOMAS F. WILSON had taken charge of the Consulate, as there was no Consul in the place.

A telegram from Idaho says that Gen. CROOK has returned to Fort Lyon with 100 prisoners and 36 horses that he had captured. A great many Indians were killed, though the number is not stated. A big fight is expected soon.

The steamer *Continental*, from Mazatlan, brings $119,700 of treasure.

Notification to Persons Wishing to Leave the Country—Defection of Gen. Carillo—Proclamation Against the United States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The French Consul in Mexico has published a notice advising all the residents in the country who desire to leave it with the expeditionary forces, that they can have free passage home. A party of 800 accordingly left.

MAXIMILIAN had permitted a *kind of a truce of war trade* between Jalapa and Vera Cruz.

The Liberals were tearing up the Imperial Mexican Railroad.

A movement of much importance is the defection of one Gen. CARILLO, who commands at Saltillo, and who has issued the following to his soldiers:

"You have already seen the conduct of your so-called protector in Matamoras. You already know that the flag of the stars has floated in that port, and that it was occupied by the United States forces after they had covered the ground with innumerable corpses of our countrymen. They wish the extinction of our race and hereafter to occupy our country. The North, our constant enemy, desires under a plausible pretext to penetrate into it, never to abandon it."

The Louisiana Legislature—Troops Attacked and Killed by the Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Legislature met this morning. The message of the Governor was read and ordered to be printed.

A committee of seven was appointed by the House to revise the State Constitution.

It is reported that the United States troops stationed near Jackson, Texas, had been attacked by the Indians, and forty of them killed.

Fire in Boston—The Excise Law.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

A tenement house in East Boston, occupied by four families, was burned early this morning. Loss $4,500; partly insured.

The State Constabulatory prosecuted 373 persons in this city during the last week for selling liquor. The City Police made 265 arrests during the same time for various offences.

Child Burned to Death in a Public School in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Jan. 28.

MELISSA C. DONOVAN, a little girl eight years old, was burned to death this morning, in one of the public schools of this City, by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

An Episcopal Church Burned at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Episcopalian Church at the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, was partially consumed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $5,000; fully covered by insurance.

The Cincinnati Divorce Case.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Spelmire divorce case which has attracted some attention for the past two weeks, was decided to-day by Judge MURDOCK, who granted a decree of divorce.

Death of a Prominent Massachusetts Lawyer.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Jan. 28.

Hon. SAMUEL A. BROWN, a prominent lawyer of this State, died in Lowell yesterday.

THE TARIFF—WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Mr. Wells' Idea—Support the Manufacturers, and Let the Wool-Grower Go—Number of Sheep and Quantity of Wool in Ohio.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

I observe that the TIMES advocates the ideas of Mr. WELLS, and thinks it quite erroneous to raise the duty on wool or iron. I have no doubt this is the opinion of the importers of New-York and of the manufacturers of Massachusetts; but the question is, what is the best for the country? I am an American, and sympathize with my countrymen, and particularly with farmers. I want the principle supported by Mr. WELLS and the TIMES to be set forth and justified in the strongest terms with the ability which both can bring to the argument. But I am not satisfied that principle is correct. You say, in the TIMES of the 16th inst., that

> "The case of the growers and manufacturers of wool is yet more flagrant. Upon this point the facts adduced by Mr. WELLS are very striking. So far as the wool-growers are concerned, he shows by reference to the prices of domestic wool, from 1827 to 1862, that 'the periods when the American wool-grower has obtained the highest rates for his products have been coincident with those of the lowest tariffs.' This is particularly true of the period from 1858 to 1860, when wools of certain grades were admitted free of duty. The explanation rendered by Mr. WELLS is terse enough to be clear. During the periods referred to, he remarks: 'The American manufacturer was enabled to produce cheaply and sell cheaply, and competing advantageously with the foreign producer, to furthermore sell largely;' and under the increased consumption which followed, the supply of domestic wool became inadequate to the demand. The manufacturer prospered, moreover, because all this time the manufacturer was unincumbered and unrestricted in his purchase of raw materials."

The principle stated by Mr. WELLS is neither new nor original. It has been the principle of the Massachusetts manufacturers from the beginning, that everything they use in manufactures should go untaxed, and everything that competes with their manufactures should be taxed as high as possible! I do not censure this high-minded and generous principle, because it is perfectly consistent with the selfishness of our common nature. But I ask, if it is a sound principle, why is it not just as applicable to the wool grower as the wool manufacturer? Mr. WELLS tries Sam Slick's method of soft sawder, by saying, "here we will take the duty off from wool and drugs and iron, and build up the woolen manufacturer, and then you see we shall enlarge the market, so that you can sell any amount of wool." Precisely; but what will the price be? We can sell any amount of wool now, if we sell it at thirty cents per pound. We see the old cat under the meal, and you may depend upon it that no such shallow devices will succeed. You speak of the period from 1858 to 1860, &c., as a flourishing period for the woollen manufacturers, &c. Exactly, but what of the price of wool and the importation of wool? How did the sheep culture get on? Two lines of statistics will tell the story:

In 1854 sheep numbered in Ohio	4,845,189
In 1861 sheep numbered in Ohio	3,934,763

Thus, in the largest sheep growing State in this country the number of sheep diminished nearly a million. That was the consequence of cherishing the manufacturer at the expense of the wool-grower. The result was, that we imported over sixty millions of pounds of foreign wool in a year! Ought this to be? I know that it may be said that "if you can't raise wool as cheap as Brazil or Saxony, why should you raise it at all?" This is very easy to say; but on this principle, why not import everything? There are very few articles we can make as cheap as they do in Europe? We paid last year to foreign nations $400,000,000 for every conceivable article made there. Isn't that enough? Hasn't the whole country, from Maine to California, been groaning under it? Why not put your revenue tax on the importation of both wool and woolen manufactures high enough to protect both against cheap capital and cheap labor? You say that taxes are prohibitory. Most unfortunately, these foreign fabrics are not prohibited quite so easily. You may put one hundred per cent. on them, and they will come in fast enough.

The thing we ought to do is very simple. We have levied an immense revenue tax on every article of production and manufacture. Make your tax on foreign articles to correspond with it. We are in an anomalous condition. We must conform ourselves to the facts of that condition, and not to some abstract and theoretical state of affairs which has not happened, and may never. To show you the interest we have in this matter I will give you the result of sheep culture in Ohio for the year 1866. I take it from the Auditor of State's report, just printed:

Sheep, number	7,039,885
Wool, shorn	20,912,571

This product is worth $10,000,000, even at the low average of three pounds to a fleece. The whole West is interested in sheep, although not to the extent that Ohio is, and I have no belief that you can carry any financial measure without satisfying the wool and iron interests. Independent of this the agricultural people of the interior believe that we are unnecessarily and unwisely sending our gold abroad for foreign fabrics. They do not care about protection particularly, but they care a good deal about sending their money and their bonds to Europe, and at the end of the year find they have got nothing for it. There are some men who are like the Berkleian philosophers, who said there was no matter, "it was all ideal;" who tell you that gold is no more than potatoes; "we dig them both out of the ground and give them in exchange for other products." I tell that people they might as well attempt to eat gold, like potatoes, as to put it on the same level with potatoes in commerce. We feel the exportation of every million of dollars in gold to the uttermost part of the country, and our first commercial duty is to shape things so that the gold shall not be exported. It can be done, but it requires more firmness than the trafficers in foreign commerce and dabblers in political theories dare put forth.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Southwest Pacific Railroad.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 23.

There is good reason for believing that by the 1st of March next the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad will be completed to the Gasconade, or at least to the mouth of Little Piney, where the two streams conjoin. The Company have contracted for a ferry, and during the construction of a bridge over the Gasconade will be able to accommodate all transportation and travel on the line of the road in as cheap and expeditious a manner as possible. The road, after the summit of the Gasconade is reached, is as fine as any shell highway in the country, and wagon carriage can find no better facilities anywhere. Hitherto, the obstructions between Springfield and Rolla have been very formidable and freights have ruled extremely high. Four streams are in the way of the old route—the Robideux, Big and Little Pineys, and the Gasconade. Little Piney runs such a serpentine course that between the points named it has to be crossed not less than seven times. Bottom and flat lands, subject to inundation, interpose severe barriers to wagon transportation, and so difficult is the passage under the old style of conveyance that much of the trade of that section has been turned in consequence toward the Arkansas River, and the settlement of that portion of Missouri greatly retarded. The new terminus on the west side of the Gasconade is now known by the name of Jerome City—a compliment to a distinguished New-York citizen who has lately become a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, into which line the Southwest Branch is now merged.

Lands along the route are daily increasing in value. A tract of some three hundred acres, located near St. James—twelve miles north of Rolla—lately brought $40 per acre. It is proper to state, however, that in this instance the competition for ownership, in consequence of extraordinary causes, was unusually spirited, and that the figure reached is no indication of the general estimate. The Company intend to classify the lands and to dispose of them at fair and reasonable rates. A new impetus has been given to that section of the State by the penetration of the road, and it is very evident from the progress now apparent that in a year or two more it will equal in productions and population those localities which, by reason of river facilities and earlier settlement, have maintained supremacy in these respects.

We observe that on Monday last Mr. BROWN introduced a bill amendatory of the bill granting lands to aid the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which provides that the Company shall also have the right to construct a branch from a point on the main line to the southern boundary of the United States, in the direction of the waters of the Gulf of California, and whenever the proper authorities of Mexico shall have made the necessary concession for so much of a connecting road as lies within the Territory of Mexico, this Company is empowered to accept such concession, and hold the same as part of its franchise and corporative property. It will be conceded by every one who examines attentively the direction of this proposed route to the Pacific slope, that no other road either in progress of construction, or in contemplation, possesses advantages of so decided a character to the interests of St. Louis.

A Warning to the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The House of Representatives has taken one step in the programme which its leaders have for some time been threatening. Those threats hitherto were, by many, considered the mere bluster of a few noisy demagogues. The large vote given for the reference of the impeachment resolution may mean no more than to give those who have been so loudly calling for the impeachment of the President an opportunity of finding out whether there are any grounds for such action; or, it may be, a token of the disposition of those who voted for it, that, like sheep, they intend to follow their leaders, and carry it into effect, if possible, whether right or wrong.

Thus far capital has not shown that it has much faith in the utterances of those most prominent in Congress; otherwise gold would be rising very fast, and people would be preparing for a tornado.

The programme of those who are attempting to overthrow the Government and usurp all power, appears to be to keep out the representatives of the Southern States or to dissolve those States, to depose the President, to change the Supreme Court and to control the next Presidential election. This, in fact, is a covert rebellion and an attempt at a revolution. They have already assumed that a majority in Congress is the Government. The following article from the London *Times* on the subject is suggestive:

> "It would, perhaps, be premature to say that the Government of the United States is about to undergo a complete change; but the more we hear of the proceedings of the current session of Congress, the more apparent is it that elements are at work which must speedily transform the Constitution, unless their action is checked by the national opinion. The Republican Party, flushed with victory and overwhelming in strength, hurries on to its ends without listening to a word of remonstrance. It is for a time the uncontrolled and uncontrollable master of the situation. The minority which passes for an opposition in the Senate and House of Representatives, is literally silenced. The power of the President is gone.
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> The present Congress may not have time to complete its plans, but enough has been done to show the essential character of the changes the majority desire. The Legislative has conquered the Executive Department of the Government, and would now proceed to absorb all other power throughout the country. It is not difficult to see that a collision between Congress and some of the Middle States is the thing to be next apprehended. The policy of the Republican Party in dealing with the conquered South must be supplemented by constitutional changes in the States still in the Union, and it is certain that these changes will not be accepted without an opposition which must first be crushed by enlarging the sphere of Congress. One of the great—perhaps we should say the great—questions in relation to the South is that of the suffrage.
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> Congress has shown its temper by a Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia. In this peculiar District—specially subject to the National Legislature—negroes will, after the present session, be admitted to vote like the other inhabitants. The next step will be the application of the same law to the Northern States.
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> The threatened interference of Congress with the qualification of voters in every State will, if effected, be an essential alteration of the character of the Federation, and the first instance of the aggrandisement of the central authority by the removal of the checks which were designed to limit its power.
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> The tendency of Congress to encroach on the functions of the separate States is a sequel to its absorption of the Presidential powers, and is in complete agreement with the conduct of the majority toward the minority within itself. The Caucus has always been a great institution at Washington, but never hitherto has its power been anything like what it is this session. The 'Caucus' is King. It supersedes discussion in House and Senate. In this conclave of the dominant party the measures are hatched which are then brought to light in the Legislature, and hurried through without debate.
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> In observing the change which American institutions are suffering, it must be observed that we pass no opinion on the immediate objects of the dominant party in Congress. The views of the Republicans may be absolutely unexceptionable, but the means by which they endeavor to attain them appear to be destructive of the schemes of government designed by the authors of the Federation. The Government of the United States at this hour is not a representative Government; Congress is not a deliberative body. These are facts of observation, and to insist upon them no more implies a criticism of the Republican policy than to say that the Government of Russia is autocratic involves a condemnation of the Imperial *régime*. But the failure of Congress as a deliberative body, and of the representative institutions of the States, is a fact of the highest importance, and it may be questioned whether any ends can be worth such a cost.
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> We have been accustomed to believe free government to be of more value than any perfection of administration, and to think it the peculiar glory of Parliament or Congress that every opinion could find an utterance in it, every class could secure a representative and a hearing. America is in danger of losing, if it has not lost, this inheritance. Its Congress is engrossing power to itself on all sides, and yet it is not Congress that is supreme, but a power behind Congress—secret, irresponsible, almost unknown. The decrees of this self-elected Council, matured in private, are launched upon the Legislature, which accepts them without discussion, and the destinies of the nation are committed to the keeping of a few unseen men, who direct the machine of legislation. To what lengths the transformation of the American Government thus begun may be carried we know not; individual members of Congress are powerless to resist it, and the only hope of arresting its progress lies in a recoil of national opinion such as has landed the Republican Party in its present triumphant position."

It is time for thoughtful men to consider what all this is leading to. The war, which was avowedly not against States, but to put down a rebellion in those States, has come to an end. The various proclamations withdrawing martial law, and announcing the reëstablishment of peace and of the power of the civil laws, have restored the Southern States to all the rights which any of the States enjoy under the Constitution. Congress has already, in various ways, acknowledged some of those rights. The amnesty proclamations have restored almost the entire mass of the Southern people to all their rights as citizens, with exemption from any pains or penalties on account of the rebellion. The Supreme Court has already confirmed some of these rights which Congress had attempted to interfere with. Instead of inducing the South, by wise and conciliatory action, to unite with the Republican Party, the offensive course of that party has driven nearly the whole Southern vote again to join those opposed to it. Together they now form a large majority of the legal voters in the United States. The majority in the present Congress, therefore, is not only acting in defiance of the Constitution in refusing the Southern States the right of representation, and in attempting to assume all the powers of the Government, but it is in reality, while so doing, only a faction representing a minority of the legal voters. The party they represent is not powerful enough to enable them to carry out their measures, by force of arms, as has been boasted. Of this their opponents are aware, and they are beginning to threaten in their turn. A leading Democratic paper, counting the Southern votes with its own, says: "Thus it appears that the opposition to the Republican Party could spare voters enough to make an army of nearly half a million of men, and still be equal to their opponents in numbers." "We have not only the President and the Supreme Court on our side, but a large majority of the whole people. If our institutions are to be shaken into chaos and remoulded, the majority possess the right, the power, and, what is more, the *will* to have a hand in the operation. If the Constitution is to be broken down, to make way for the rule of the unrestrained majority, we shall take care that it is the real majority, not a sham one, that controls the destiny of the country."

The unthinking may scoff at such threats, but it would be wiser to avoid giving occasion for them; and also, to consider that the party making them numbers 1,700,000 voters at the North, and counts upon nearly a million more at the South; that there are great prizes before them, power and plunder; the dispensing of office and the handling of five hundred millions of yearly revenue; and also, that they have heretofore shown themselves unscrupulous in the use of means to gain their ends. The Republican Party, with the majorities it has in Congress and in the State Legislatures, has the opportunity and the power to adopt all needed measures for the future welfare of our whole people, and of keeping within constitutional limits while doing so. Why should they risk the carrying of those measures into effect, and all that has been accomplished by the Union Party; and also, the peace of the country, by allowing fanatics and demagogues to lead them beyond the shield of the Constitution? The party having the law on its side, should a struggle come, must conquer. It was that, not mere numbers, which enabled the North to put down the late rebellion.

Should the leaders in Congress carry out the programme they have proposed there is great danger of another civil war, and one in comparison with which the late war with all its horrors will be lost sight of. It will not be a war carried on by one section of the country against another, but it will be a struggle between the members of the [illegible] community, and of the same household, divided one against another. Few consider the danger of trifling with the Constitution and much more of having it rudely set aside. None can realize the horrors of a state of anarchy without having experienced it. Those living in some of the South American Republics, so called, with their almost yearly revolutions, know something of it. Some, who were in the City of New-York during the late riot, on the night when the City was in darkness, when the mobs were murdering people in the streets and were sacking and burning houses without control, had a short taste of it.

The Union Party, which put down the rebellion, has disappeared. The echoes of its patriotic appeals, proclamations and resolutions in Congress are growing fainter and fainter. A new rebellion has been inaugurated, and it should at once be crushed. The Republican leaders had better pause before it be too late. Every step taken by them thus far while tolling the death knell of their party has been hailed with delight by the Democrats as the harbinger of their coming again into power; which, judging from the history of that party for years past, is greatly to be deprecated.

Let the faction in Congress take a few more steps in the road they have been pursuing, and it will be the duty of all good citizens, irrespective of party, to form Constitution Leagues to save, if possible, the country from that anarchy which must follow the setting aside of the Constitution.

The South has already been chastised for tightening the chains, and endeavoring to keep as brutes those who were under its care and control. It may be that the Lord is allowing Congress to go on in its course of folly and madness to bring about another civil war, for the purpose of chastising the North for its sins, and for the hand it had in causing the tightening of the chains of the slave, and in planting some of the seeds of the first rebellion. May His people look to Him to save us from another civil war.

S. B. S.

OUR SHIP-YARDS.

Present Condition of the Ship-Building Trade in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City—An Unparalleled State of Depression—Not a Single New Merchant Ship on the Stocks—High Taxes on Raw Material the Cause—Views of a Veteran Shipbuilder.

The American Government have been recently making inquiries as to the causes of the present depression in the business of ship-building and why the British can build the same class of vessels cheaper than Americans.

It is a curious fact and one which demands serious and immediate attention, that at the present time there is not a single new merchant ship or steamer building at any of the numerous ship-yards of either New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and only two, it is said, in all the yards of the country; and, further, that there is no prospect of any being built until the present condition of affairs is altered. There are thousands of skilled shipwrights and other workmen connected with ship-building now out of employment, who have no present prospect of being able to get work. The present high taxes on materials which enter into ship-building bear with destroying effect upon the American shipping interests, and if not removed the United States must in time cease to be a commercial power of great importance. The number of American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade has decreased more than fifty per cent. during the last five years, and the American mails are carried by foreign steamers.

The Special Revenue Commissioner, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, in his report says:

> "The foreign commerce of the United States is being, as it were, swept from the ocean, and it is reported to the Commissioner, by experienced ship-owners of New-York, that no voyage with an American vessel can be planned at the present time, from the United States to any foreign port, with a reasonable expectation of profit.
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> A reference to the official returns shows the amount of American registered tonnage engaged in foreign trade, in 1865–66, to have been but one million and a half tons, (1,492,924,) as compared with two and a half millions of tons (2,546,237) in 1859–60; which, allowing for the difference between the old and new measurements, indicates a decrease in five years of over fifty per cent. In 1853 the tonnage of the United States was about fifteen per cent. in excess of that of Great Britain, while, at the present time, it is estimated at thirty-three per cent. less.
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> An examination of the official returns of the coastwise and inland commerce, allowance being made for the difference of measurement, also shows a decrease in this branch of about twelve per cent. It should, however, be stated that a part of this reduction is probably due to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels.
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> Out of 191 American vessels engaged in the Brazilian or South American trade in 1861–2, but thirty are reported as remaining, while the number of foreign vessels engaged in the same trade has during the same time increased nearly three-fold. The immediate cause of this change was undoubtedly the ravages and frequent presence upon this part of the ocean of the *Alabama* and other Confederate privateers; but the destruction of property due to this cause would ere this have been repaired had the ordinary conditions of trade existed and the cost of constructing vessels continued unenhanced. Instead, however, of building ships, as formerly, for all nations, this particular branch of business has to a great extent been transferred from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the British Provinces; and on the whole Atlantic coast there has not been probably as many ships constructed during the past season as in the two British Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
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> The class of ships which cost, at the present time, in the City of New-York, about one hundred dollars per ton (currency) to build and equip ready for sea, do not cost much over forty dollars (gold) per ton to build and equip in the British Provinces.
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> It is further reported to the Commissioner that during the month of November there was but a single vessel in the course of construction in the shipyards of the City of New-York, and but one or two in the City of Boston." This vessel is finished, and will be launched in about a week.

This condition of the shipping interest is assigned to a number of causes—the depredations of the *Alabama* and similar cruisers, during the war, which prevented the employment of American carrying-ships. Some say the eight-hour strike last year has assisted this condition, but the chief cause is owing to the high taxes on the raw material used in building ships, such as copper, brass, steel, iron, wood, canvas, cordage, paints, tools, &c. Until the cost of material and production is lessened American ship-builders cannot compete with the cheaper labor of foreign countries, particularly England, and until this is remedied no alteration can take place in the present depressed condition of this great national interest.

Besides heavy taxation there are several unjust port regulations which affect greatly the interest of ship-owners.

The United States, it is represented, is the only Government that does not have some enactment for the protection of ship-owners in the prompt collection of the earnings of their vessels. This process in the leading foreign maratime countries is simple. In English ports all merchandise not claimed within a specified time is pledged with warehousemen, who are empowered to enter and sell a sufficient quantity to pay the charges, including freight and duties. In France, when goods are unclaimed, the ship-master applies to the Tribunal of Commerce—the presiding officer of which names some responsible party as consignee, who pays the freight, and is entitled to a commission on the value of the goods for his trouble. A similar plan is also adopted by most of the Continental Powers, and the result is the ship-owner and the goods are both protected. A master of a ship arriving at a port in the United States with a foreign cargo is independent of the will of the consignee. Should this consignee (as it frequently happens) refuse to enter or receive his goods, the master has no means of collecting his freight-money. He is not permitted to enter and pay the duties on a sufficient quantity of unclaimed goods to settle his freight charges, but must wait until the consignee deems it proper to make himself known, or send the goods to the public store, where the charges often consume the whole value before they are finally disposed of. It is held, first, that the freight should be a lien upon the goods before the duties, as without the ship there would be no goods to levy duties on; and, second, that all permits should be endorsed by the owner or agent of the ship before the goods are delivered from the public store. This, it is believed would entail but little extra trouble upon the owner of the goods, which should enable the ship-owner to secure early payment of his ship money. New-York is the port through which two-thirds of the foreign imports for the whole country pass, and a large per centage of these imports are for account of interior and neighboring cities and towns. The importers are generally unknown to the ship-owners. The process in such cases is to send the documents to some Custom House broker, who enters the goods, pays the duties, and sends them to A, B, C,—it may be in Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. In such cases the master or owner of the vessel is extremely lucky if he gets any part of his freight. A ship frequently has from one hundred to two hundred bills of lading, many of them to order and to consignees, who are strangers to the master or owner, and the loss of freight money in such cases is a story of endless repetition. No other class of merchants are compelled to do business so largely on trust as ship-owners, and it is evident that a reform is urgently demanded. The American mercantile marine has been the greatest commercial lever in days gone by, and will be again if Congress adopts a wise and liberal policy as regards taxes and port regulations.

Webb's Ship-Yard.—Mr. WM. H. WEBB has constructed more ships than any builder in America—129 in his own yard and a considerable number in other yards. The war ships which he built for the Russian and Italian Governments increased considerably his reputation, but his latest triumph in marine architecture is the ram *Dunderberg*, which he designed and built for his own Government. He is still in the prime of life, is aided by a talented staff, and from these sources we may reasonably expect that greater things will be accomplished in ship-building, the art in which all the great leading nations of the world are striving to surpass each other, so as to enable them to maintain their power. In future maritime wars the contests between the great naval powers for supremacy on the ocean will be determined chiefly by iron-clad or armored ships; hence the great importance of Mr. WEBB's invention.

There are no new ships building at Mr. WEBB's yard at present. They are making alterations and finishing three steamships for the "North American Steamship Company." The names of these vessels are *Nevada*, *Nebraska* and *Dakota*, twenty-five hundred tons each. The *Nevada* will be ready for a trial trip in March. She is expected to prove a very fast ship, and is intended to run from San Juan Del Sur—the port of Nicaragua on the Pacific side—to San Francisco, in connection with the *Nebraska* and *Dakota* on this side, to the Isthmus, from New-York and San Juan Del Norte. The *Nebraska* will be completed about May, and the *Dakota* shortly thereafter. All these are very fine ships, and are to be fitted up for their respective employments in the best and most approved style, at every point. Mr. WEBB built last year over 12,000 tons of steam shipping.

The steamers of the North American Steamship Company, to which the above vessels belong, run to California, in connection with the Central American Transit Company, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, every twenty days. Next Spring they will run semi-monthly. The voyage from New-York is made by these first-class ocean steamships to San Juan del Norte or Greytown, where passengers are landed, and thence conveyed by river steamers, built for this purpose, up the San Juan River to the Lake of Nicaragua. From the head of the river at its outflow from Lake Nicaragua passengers are transported fifty-six miles by similar steamers across the lake. From San Juan del Sur, the western terminus of Nicaragua, the steamships of this Company run direct to San Francisco. San Juan del Sur, the western terminus of Nicaragua, is 680 miles nearer to San Francisco than Panama—a difference of three days' voyage. Over 150,000 passengers have been transported over the Isthmus of Nicaragua since the establishment of this route. It has been an opposition line from the commencement, and it is said has kept down the rates of passage fully fifty per cent.

The Central American Transit Company, with which the North American Steamship Company is united, own the entire route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the stations, wharves, piers, steamers, carriages and other conveyances for freight, which are capable of conveying 1,600 passengers in one trip from ocean to ocean. At San Juan del Norte (Greytown) they have built extensive works—shipyards, marine ways and machine-shops—for the building and repair of steamers, &c. All their river steamboats were built there. WILLIAM H. WEBB is the President of both companies.

In the yard of Messrs. C. & R. POILLON the following vessels have been built during the year:

Steamboat *Vermont* was launched July 14, 1866. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 300 feet; length on keel, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; 1,547 35-95 tons carpenter's measurement. Was built for the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

Yacht *Era*, launched April 18, 1866. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 72 feet; length of keel, 59 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; and depth of hold, 6 feet; about 81 tons, centre-board and sloop rigged, and was built for GEO. E. LORILLARD, Esq.

Tugboat *Thomas P. Baldwin*, launched Dec. 29. Dimensions: length of keel, 80 feet; beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 4 inches; and carpenter's tonnage 149½ tons. Built for THOMAS P. BALDWIN, Esq., of Rio Janeiro.

Bark *Rebecca Caruana*, launched Jan. 9, 1867. Her dimensions are 130 feet length on deck, 29 feet breadth of beam, 16 feet 6 inches depth of hold, about 600 tons. Built by Messrs. WAYDELL & Co., of New-York, for the Matanzas trade.

Our next visit was to the ship-yard of WILLIAM H. HATHORN, Brooklyn. This gentleman is building two beautiful revenue cutters for the United States Service. They were commenced on the 1st of December last, and are already in an advanced state of progress. They are 120 tons each, 85 feet long on deck, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7½ feet depth of hold. They are being built of white oak, locust and live oak, are to be copper-fastened and coppered, and rigged as fore-and-aft schooners. These beautiful specimens of naval construction will be completed and launched about the 1st of February next. Mr. HATHORN has also commenced a light-ship for the United States Lighthouse Department. The keel, stem and stern are up, also part of the frame. The dimensions of this vessel are to be 82 feet long on deck, 22 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. The stem and stern frame consists of live oak and locust; the frame is to be white oak, locust and cedar.

In Mr. ROWLAND's shipyard, Greenpoint, no work whatever is going on.

In the yard of LAWRENCE & FOULKS no work has been done for months, and they cannot do anything, they say, until the taxes on material are reduced; until Congress remedies this evil they must remain unemployed.

Slack's Yard, Greenpoint.—In this yard there is a vessel on the stocks, which is to be launched in about a week. A hundred men or thereabouts are employed. This is the ship alluded to in Mr. Commissioner WELLS' report.

In EDWARD F. WILLIAMS' yard nothing has been done for thirteen months, and there are no prospects at present of anything to do. "You see how I am employed," said the gentleman, showing us some small chips he had been whittling. The cause assigned is high price of material and labor and the eight hours strike.

In WEBB & BELL's yard no work has been done in the way of building for two months, and very little repairing. They say there is a general stagnation in the ship-building trade; that the tonnage fell off during the war more than one-half, and the prices of material are too high.

Joyce & Waterbury.—This yard has been doing no work for six months except some repairs. A few men are employed in the yard. These gentlemen say that they can build ships in foreign countries cheaper than here; that the English, French and Dutch are doing all the carrying trade, while the American ships are lying idle, because they cannot run them or victual them as cheap as those nations. The fault is in the high tariff on all materials used for ship-building, and the neglect of the Legislature on this point. They say there are a great number of men out of employment and all interests depending upon ship-building are equally affected by it. Owing to the war and the depredations of privateers, the carrying trade has been seriously injured. Are either doing too much or too little.

The Westervelt Shipyard are building a yacht of 350 tons for PIERRE LORILLARD, Esq. Length on deck, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet. To be finished in sixty days from date of contract. White oak and hackmatack frame. They have only a few men employed; at present about fifteen. They have been idle since the early portion of the Fall of 1866. They assign the cause to the eight hours strike which sent over a million of dollars out of the country. Vessels which are running have been they say losing money with very few exceptions. The high prices of building material and labor are the chief cause of the depression in the trade.

JOHN ENGLIS & SON are going to build a boat for Mr. SANFORD, which is to run from Boston to Bangor, and are repairing a propeller for GEORGE QUINLARD ANTONE—dimensions not yet known.

Mr. JEREMIAH SIMONSON has been doing nothing since November.

PINE & DAVIS and Mr. ROWLAND are doing nothing. No men employed in the yard.

At the Novelty Iron Works they are now finishing the sloop-of-war *Wampanoag* for the United States Navy. She is lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will be completed and ready for her trial trip about the 1st February. The machinery consists of a pair of geared engines, with cylinders of 100-inch diameter, by 48-inch stroke. The steam is supplied by eight boilers, placed forward and aft the engines. The weight of machinery complete will be about 1,200 tons. The vessel is 355 feet long by 48 feet beam and 26 feet hold. She is expected to sail fifteen knots an hour. She has been on the stocks between three and four years.

Two ships, the *Western Republic* and the *Celestial Empire* are now lying at their dock receiving their machinery. They will have single beam engines 105 inches in diameter by 12 feet stroke, supplied with steam by four boilers placed forward of engine. They are fitted with surface condensers. Tubes packed by ALLEN's compressed packing, and the water circulated by means of independent steam pumps, which can, if necessary, be used to free the ship from water in case of leaking and will throw overboard fifteen thousand gallons of water per minute. The engineer's department is supplied with steam pumps connected to pipes, extending the whole length of the ship, on every deck, to be used in case of fire. These vessels were launched about the 1st December, 1866, and they will have steam on about 1st of April and 1st May, and when completed will leave for the Pacific to take their place on the China line, between San Francisco and Hong Kong.

They have completed and are now shipping two large boilers, weighing about thirty-five tons each, to fill an order from the Russian Government. These boilers are shipped in pieces and to be finished when they arrive at their destination. They are to be sent to the Amoar River, and will be placed there in one of their war vessels.

The ships *Arizona* and *Montana* were also completed by this Company this year.

The Fulton Iron Works.—Two hundred and fifty men are employed here at present. They used to have over a thousand. Are building four boilers for the *Ocean Bird* (now lying in Havana,) for the Havana trade. Dimensions—One 34-inch low pressure, condensing, beam engine for steamer *Thomas Brooks* (Havana trade;) two 26-inch 6 feet stroke low pressure beam condensing engines, one for Staten Island Ferry Company, one for steamer *Corteso* (Havana trade,) for Messrs. TAYLOR & Co. Making castings for R. DEADGEM, New-York, and two locomotive boilers.

JOHN ROACH & SON have just built two large boilers of the Martin patent, with eight furnaces each. They are for the old *Minnesota*. The dimensions are as follows: Twenty-eight feet wide, eleven feet high and twelve feet long. This Company built for the *Dunderberg* two horizontal back-acting condensing engines, of five thousand actual horse-power. These engines were subjected to the most critical inspection at the instance of the Navy Department, and were pronounced the best work that has yet been turned out of any shop. They are now building four boilers for Government, for sixty-inch cylinders. They are likely to be ready in another week. They are now employing about two hundred and fifty men, half the number employed last year.

The Morgan Iron Works are doing very little work. They have only one [illegible] on hand, and that is for the United States frigate [illegible], 100 inch cylinders, four feet stroke, and a few large boilers, [illegible] tons each, which are intended for Sound steamers. A great deal of machinery work that used to come from the Island of Cuba now goes to England and Scotland. They have discharged the greater part of their workmen, and, considering the amount of capital invested in these works, they are not profitable at present.

The Allaire Works are building one beam engine and boiler for the Hoboken Ferry Company, 42-inch cylinder by 9 feet stroke; also a large extra boiler for the same Company, and are doing some miscellaneous repairs.

The following is Mr. WM. H. WEBB's opinion of the present depression in the ship-building trade:

"One of the great causes which produces the present dullness of trade is the unprecedented and very extraordinary advance since the commencement of the rebellion in the prices of all materials and labor required for the construction of vessels, ranging in those composing the major part of the vessels from fifty to sixty per cent., and for labor about seventy-five per cent.; to which must be added the well-known fact that less daily and individual labor is returned for the increased wages than formerly when less wages was paid, the evident disposition of workmen to avoid accountability, the unwillingness of the rising generation to apprentice themselves to mechanical business, and the consequent and increasing difficulty of obtaining skilled labor.

Another cause is the fact that Great Britain—our only great rival in maritime affairs—designedly availed of our rebellion to destroy our commerce, and the regular and long-established channels of trade were broken up, especially those by which our cotton, grain and other productions of the country were extensively shipped abroad, and the manufactures, teas and other productions of foreign countries brought back in return, when duties on imports were low. New channels of trade have been sought, opened and continued by our former largest foreign customers; and the fact that nearly all the steerage passage business, upon which we formerly greatly depended, as well as the first-class passenger and freight business, are now done by foreign steamers, one of which performs as many voyages a year as several of the sailing vessels with which we formerly did the business can perform. To this must be added one important fact, never noticed by our Government, that other foreign Governments, especially Great Britain, long since introduced into her maritime system regulations bearing purposely and extremely hard upon, and decidedly hostile to, the passenger trade carried on in American ships. Among them, the forcing of untimely, unnecessary and extraordinary repairs to a very large and ruinous extent upon American ships, to be done in English ports, by their own people, and under their own immediate supervision and direction; and all this without any effort on the part of our own Government, so far as I am informed, to counteract them. The extraordinary high tariff upon foreign manufactures enables those engaged in manufacturing in this country to make enormous profits, which fact has drawn much of the capital heretofore embarked in ship-owning and the labor of the country into manufactories. Labor, in the ship-building districts of Europe, as also in the British Provinces of North America, has always been nominally much less than in the United States; but formerly the management of the business, energy and skill of our workmen, proved nearly, if not quite, an offset for this apparent difference in rate of wages; but now that the American youths refuse to apprentice themselves to mechanical business, and the foreign element of labor is being largely introduced into the business, the state of the labor is rapidly depreciating and assimilating to that existing in Europe, with the attending ruinous strides; and this state of affairs, with the extraordinary high rate of wages at present existing, renders us unable to compete in building and managing vessels with the labor of Europe.

The great and decided change in the kind of material used in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where the best merchant vessels are built in Europe, and where iron is very generally substituted for wood, the former being so much cheaper there than wood, and also at present cheaper than wood here, works to the great disadvantage of American commerce, and has an all-important bearing upon the subject under consideration.

The kinds of material used in the British Provinces in the construction of hulls of vessels is of the poorest and cheapest qualities known, very far inferior to those generally used in the United States, resulting in the production of very low-priced vessels. This is not only the case now, but has always been so; but heretofore, and until the cost of material and labor advanced so much in this country, we were enabled to successfully compete with colonial-built vessels by means of the better quality of material employed, and the general superiority of construction. Heretofore most of materials beside the wood used in the construction and equipment of vessels were imported at low tariff rates; now such materials can only be imported at rates so nearly prohibitory that they are being manufactured in this country with extravagant profits, even under the present high cost of labor and raw material.

Another cause of the high cost of material and labor in this country must not be overlooked. The great tendency to speculate in all purchases engendered by the late rebellion, extended to the timber market, and created in this as in most other branches of trade a class of middlemen and speculators who continue to reap profits from both the seller and buyer, and the scarcity of labor, especially in the class of men known as lumbermen, who, earning very low wages, readily embraced in large numbers the offers for enlistment made by our Government, enabled these middlemen to maintain high prices, and which state of the market still continues to a great extent.

Reduce the present high tariff on bar and sheet iron and copper, hemp and cordage, canvas, chains and anchors, and the general equipment of vessels, all of which can be done without destroying our manufactures, simply reducing their enormous profits, and we can again successfully compete with foreign-built ships, and regain a portion of the lost trade, notwithstanding the present high prices of material and labor, for both of which it is hoped the price will eventually fall to a reasonable standard, (though doubtless it ever again so low as formerly,) and the reduction of the tariff will tend greatly to this reduction of wages.

We do not need bounties; but what we do need is the payment of liberal *subsidies* by our Government, similar to those paid by foreign governments, to our competitors, for the establishment of lines of mail steamers carrying our own mails—now, with scarcely an exception, carried by foreign bottoms.

The construction and management of steamships requires so much more capital than required for sailing ships, that all the encouragement which our Government can give, both by granting subsidies and otherwise, is necessary to enable our people to compete against the cheap and abundant capital employed in commerce in Europe.

The present prices of material and labor are as follows:

Live Oak, ℔ cubic foot	$1 00 to $1 75
White Oak, ℔ cubic foot, (straight)	— to 0 50
White Oak, ℔ cubic foot, (crooked framing timber)	$ 75 to $1 00
Yellow Pine, ℔ cubic foot	50 to 75
White Pine, ℔ cubic foot	35 to 40
Locust, ℔ cubic foot	1 00 to 1 25
Hackmatack, ℔ cubic foot	37½ to 40
Chestnut, ℔ cubic foot	40 to 50
Copper Sheathing, ℔ lb	— to 45
Yellow Metal, ℔ lb	35 to 38
Copper Bolts, ℔ lb	— to 45
Yellow Metal Bolts, ℔ lb	33 to 35
Galvanized Iron Bolts and Spikes, ℔ lb	10 to 12
Iron Bolts and Spikes, ℔ lb	08 to 10
Carpenters, ℔ day	3 75 to 4 50
Caulkers, ℔ day	— to 4 50
Blacksmiths, ℔ day	3 00 to 4 00
Painters, ℔ day	— to 4 00
Laborers, ℔ day	1 75 to 2 00

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Houdin's Statue of Washington—Sprinkling Salt on the Railroad Tracks—Committees for the Year 1867.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HARDY in the Chair.

A resolution to fix the salary of the Assistant Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department at $3,000 was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution by Alderman MCGINNIS directing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to inquire into the expediency of purchasing HOUDIN's Statue of Washington, now in the Governor's Room, was referred.

The resolution from the other Board permitting the sprinkling of salt on the railroad switches and turnouts was amended by inserting the words, "by permission of the Mayor," and was then adopted.

The following Standing Committees for the year 1867 were announced by the President:

Accounts—McBrien, McGinnis and White.
Assessments—Reilly, McQuade and Norton.
Arts and Sciences—O'Brien, Moore and Ely.
Belgian Pavement—Ward, Loew and White.
Croton Aqueduct—Coman, Hardy and Ward.
Ferries—Moore, McBrien and Cushman.
Finance—Loew, McGinnis, Norton, Hardy and Coulter.
Lamps and Gas—Norton, McQuade and McBrien.
Lands and Places—Moore, Coman and Loew.
Law Department—Hardy, Loew and Varnum.
Markets—Coman, Norton and Ward.
Ordinances—Coulter, Hardy and Varnum.
Printing and Advertising—McQuade, Coman and Hardy.
Public Health—Hardy, McGinnis and Coulter.
Railroads—McQuade, Coman, Moore, Hardy and Ward.
Repairs and Supplies—McGinnis, Coman and O'Brien.
Roads—McGinnis, McQuade and Coulter.
Salaries and Offices—McBrien, Moore and White.
Sewers—Coulter, Coman and Reilly.
Streets—Norton, McBrien and Cushman.
Wharves—Ward, Loew and Moore.

The Board adjourned to 4 P. M. on Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A Reader and the Standing Committees Appointed—An Angry Debate—The President's Appointments Sustained.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

A number of policemen were present in the Chamber, and in the corridors leading thereto.

The President announced that he had appointed JOHN B. WITT Reader to the Board.

The President then announced the following as the Standing Committees of the Board for the year.

Arts and Sciences—Councilmen Daly, Thomas, Long.
Assessments—Councilmen Kenney, Thomas Murray, Daly.
[illegible]—Councilmen Terhune, Cregier, [illegible], Lamb, Gilmore.
[illegible] *Department*—Councilmen Hart, McVeany, W. B. Roberts.
[illegible] *Charities*—Councilmen Stacom, Webber, Flynn.
[illegible]—Councilmen Culkin, S. Roberts, Stacom.
[illegible]—Councilmen Gilmore, Flynn, Seger.
Lamps and Gas—Councilmen Turner, Long, Hartman.
Lands and Places—Councilmen Reilley, Thomas Murray, Cregier.
Law Department—Councilmen Webber, Thomas, Reilley.
Markets—Councilmen W. B. Roberts, Culkin, Turner.
National Affairs—Councilmen Henry Murray, Gilmore, Hart, McVeany, Seger.
Ordinances—Councilmen Hartman, Webber, Thomas.
Printing and Advertising—Councilmen Flynn, W. B. Roberts, Seger.
Public Health—Councilmen Thomas, Hartman, O'Brien.
Public Buildings—Councilmen Gibney, O'Brien, Thomas, Murray.
Railroads—Councilmen Thomas Murray, Gibney, Henry Murray, William Lamb, Reiley.
Repairs and Supplies—Councilmen Seger, Turner, Terhune, Daly, Lamb.
Roads—Councilmen S. Roberts, Hart, Henry Murray.
Salaries and Offices—Councilmen Lamb, Gilmore, Terhune.
Sewers—Councilmen O'Brien, Stacom, Kenney.
Streets—Councilmen McVeany, Terhune, Flynn.
Street Openings—Councilmen S. Roberts, Creiger, Culkin, Thomas.
Piers and Slips—Councilmen Creiger, McVeany, Flynn, Turner, Kenney.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Councilmen Long, W. B. Roberts, Gibney.

Messrs. Stacom, O'Brien, Hartman, Long, Lamb, Flynn, Kinney, Gibney, Daly and Hart, desired to be excused from serving upon any committees appointed by the President, assigning as a reason therfor, that the fifteen Democratic members who were elected, had not had a fair "show" in the selection of the Committees.

Mr. WEBBER moved that the declination of the gentlemen above-named be accepted. Adopted.

Mr. STACOM said he did not think any business could be transacted in the Board that day, and he therefore moved for an adjournment, which was lost—11 voting in the affirmative, 12 in the negative.

Mr. STACOM then offered a resolution which designated certain members of the Board as the Committees for the present year. He said, as he understood it, his resolution complied with the rules of the Board, which stated that "the Standing Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board;" and that inasmuch as certain gentlemen had refused to serve upon Committees appointed by the President, he considered that the Board had in this case ordered otherwise.

Mr. WEBBER opposed the reception of the paper at this time, regarding it as improper.

The President—The resolution is out of order at this time.

Mr. STACOM—We don't want any such decisions as that, unless you want a repetition of what occurred here a meeting or two since.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS said the Board of Councilmen had such a reputation at present that it would be as well to end all further bickerings and quarrels. Every newspaper which he took up called the Board "shoulder-hitters," "forty thieves," and other equally pretty names.

Mr. STACOM said it had all been brought on by the decisions of the President.

Mr. O'BRIEN desired the reading of the paper, and upon its conclusion called for its adoption.

The President said the Board had better first rescind the action already taken upon the paper.

Mr. HARTMAN said there was nothing to rescind, the reader had merely read the paper.

Mr. FLYNN moved to lay the whole matter over until the next meeting.

The vote was then called for, and the President said he could not see how he could entertain Mr. STACOM's resolution at the present time.

Mr. THOMAS moved that Mr. STACOM's resolution be amended so as to read, "These appointments are to be in lieu of those made by the President."

The motion was lost.

Mr. STACOM's resolution was then put, and lost by a vote of 12 in the negative to 11 in the affirmative. A motion to reconsider was also lost.

Mr. MCVEANY proposed that a Committee of five members be appointed to arrange as to the Committees, which might prove satisfactory.

Mr. HARTMAN moved as an amendment that they be elected by the Board.

The President decided that he could not entertain either of these motions.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

MICHAEL RODDEN quarreled on Saturday evening with ANDREW FITZSIMMONS, of No. 50 Park-street, when RODDEN drew a knife and cut his opponent several times about the head and face, inflicting severe wounds. Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, arrested RODDEN yesterday on a warrant by Justice HOGAN, who held the prisoner to bail to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

OVERCOAT THIEF.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of ALONZO CADY, of No. 102 Water-street, who accused him of having stolen a valuable overcoat. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court, and testimony was introduced to prove that the stolen property had been seen in O'BRIEN's possession. He was accordingly committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A DEFAULTING CLERK.

Mr. ROBERT BALLBRIDGE, who resides at No. 189 West Forty-third-street, preferred a charge against one JAMES FARRELL, formerly a clerk in his employ, whom he accused of stealing $543 63 in United States notes and fractional currency from the safe on Saturday last. The accused denied his guilt, but was nevertheless committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

THE HEENAN GAMBLING CASE.

In yesterday's TIMES announcement was made of a descent upon the gambling house kept by JOHN C. HEENAN, at No. 762 Broadway, and the arrest of the proprietor and five other persons who were in the place at the time engaged in a game of "faro." These persons were taken before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where HEENAN was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, and the other prisoners bailed in the same amount as a guarantee of their future good behavior.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Dr. CORNELIUS M. O'LEARY, who resides at No. 177 East Fiftieth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of another member of the medical profession named MICHAEL O'TOOLE, whom he charged with having committed a most unprovoked assault upon him in the street on Thursday last, striking him in the face with his fist and knocking him down. The assailant was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Yorkville Court, for examination. It then transpired that the complainant recently wrote an article in one of the magazines, at which O'TOOLE took offence, thinking that it reflected upon him as a professional man, and hence the assault. The accused expressed regret at what had transpired, and offered an apology to Dr. O'LEARY, which that gentleman accepted, and withdrew the complaint, after which O'TOOLE was suffered to depart.

The Fire in Washington-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the fire on Friday night last, in the cotton-warehouse Nos. 366 and 368 Washington-street, you state the Washington Insurance Company to have $44,000 insurance. This Company had but $22,000, with $15,000 of it reinsured in other Companies.

Please make this correction and oblige, yours,

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon, the President, Alderman FISHER, in the chair, and transacted considerable business of importance, of which the following are the chief points of interest:

A communication from Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, President of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was submitted, requesting the Common Council to select suitable sites for the erection of Station-houses in the Forty-third and Fiftieth Precincts. The subject was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Committee on Government Property and Claims presented a report on the Wallabout improvement, and the proposed opening of negotiations with the Government for the cession to the city of the property lying on the west side of Washington-avenue, and extending to and including Hamilton-street, between Flushing-avenue and the Wallabout Channel. The report also authorizes the Common Council to go on with the work, and issue bonds to the amount of $250,000 at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, for this purpose, which latter sections were laid on the table. Permission to enter into negotiations with the Government for the additional lands was granted.

A communication from the Mayor was submitted, stating that the sum of $50,000, the amount fixed by the Legislature for the support of the Fire Department, is insufficient, exclusive of salaries, to properly maintain the organization in this city. The sum of $39,210, for gas, fuel, rents, &c., must of necessity be immediately appropriated to the use of the Department; and it will, therefore, be seen that there is remaining to the credit of the Fire Department fund but little more than $10,000, with which to meet all expenses necessary to be incurred during the remainder of the year 1867. The Mayor recommends that application be made to the Legislature for an increase of $25,000 to the amount fixed by that body for the yearly support of the Fire Department of this city. The Mayor also protests against the adoption of any measures which contemplate the consolidation of the Fire Department or any other Departments of our City Government with those of the City of New-York. The citizens of Brooklyn, he contends, are eminently qualified to manage their own local affairs, and he considers that it is not without some show of justice that complaint is made against that system of legislation which forces upon us municipal regulations, certainly novel in our democratic government, not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and in opposition to the wants and wishes of the people. If we are to have permanent commissions forced upon us, let us at least have them composed of our own citizens and confined in their action to our own city. The Mayor also refers to a bill before the Legislature authorizing the Police Commissioners to (doubly) increase the number of the Police force in this city. While admitting that an increase is necessary, he states that provision has already been made by law for this increase from time to time, whenever the Common Council shall by resolution authorize the Board of Police to appoint an additional number. The expense which will be incurred on account of this proposed action of the Legislature is, in the opinion of the Mayor, to a great extent uncalled for and unnecessary. The communication was placed on file and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The Committee appointed to look after the interests of the public parks, submitted a report to the effect that all the parks now under the control of the City Government, are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that this must continue to be the case, at least during the present year, unless a greater amount of money than is now raised for the purpose shall be appropriated for their proper development. The sum of $5,000 is no more than sufficient to keep these parks in the condition in which they are at present. To render them as they should be, an ornament as well as a credit to the city, a vastly larger sum than this would be required. The Committee find themselves at the very commencement of the year without necessary means to improve and beautify the grounds, and, in view of these circumstances, suggest, unless our representatives at Albany authorize and provide this body with the proper means to keep these parks in a creditable condition, that the recommendations of the Mayor be adopted. While the expense of improving the grounds would be considerable, it is also certain that whatever it might be it would be borne more cheerfully by some portions of the community if it was occasioned by a commission rather than by this Board. It is, however, but just to say, as has already been said by the Mayor in his last annual message to this Board, that the Park Commissioners have facilities already at hand which would under the circumstances aid very much in producing prompt as well as economical and beneficial results. Taking this view of the case, the Committee submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the representatives of Kings County in the State Legislature be requested either to cause sufficient funds to be placed under the control of the Common Council of this city to put all of the public parks in a proper and creditable condition, or that the parks themselves be placed under the direct control of the Prospect Park Commission.

The resolution was adopted.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BROOKLYN.—The following is the report of the Registrar for the week ending Jan. 28, 1867:

Diseases.—Consumption, 30; old age, 6; croup, 3; scarlet fever, 9; pneumonia, 14; paraplegia, 1; Rheumatism, 2; disease of brain, 14; disease of kidneys, 3; disease of bladder, 1; disease of heart, 12; disease of joint, 2; bronchitis, 9; convulsions, 8; hooping-cough, 4; flooding, 1; marasmus, 2; catarrh, 1; remittent fever, 1; debility, 4; apoplexy, 7; typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; syphilis, 1; insanity, 2; congestion of lungs, 5; dysentery, 1; premature birth, 4; tonsilitis, 1; influenza, 1; enteritis, 3; hydrocephalus, 6; paralysis, 2; accidental injuries, 1; measles, 2; tetanus, 1; erysipelas, 1; suffocation, 1; exposure, 1; Peritonitis, 1; disease of liver, 1; teething, 1—total, 176. Stillborn, 20; colored, 4; men, 52; women, 37; boys, 51; girls, 36; under 1 year, 43; under 2 years, 12; under 3 years, 9; under 4 years, 8; under 5 years, 0; 5 to 10, 9; 10 to 15, 4; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 40, 31; 40 to 60, 31; 60 to 80, 23; over 80, 4. United States, 117; Ireland, 33; England, 5; Germany, 14; British America, 2; Norway, 2; Portugal, 1; France, 1; Scotland, 1.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	2	11	16
2	4	12	13
3	6	13	19
4	5	14	19
5	8	15	5
6	13	16	13
7	8	17	3
8	7	18	1
9	12	19	2
10	14	20	3
Villages			16

THE EXCISE LAW.—The following parties were arraigned before the Justices yesterday for violations of the Excise Law: Henry Kercher, for keeping open after midnight, fined $30; Patrick Mullen, for opening his place on Sunday, was held for examination; Dennis McCormick, for selling liquor without license, was fined $30; Nicholas Hoffman, for selling beer without license, was fined $30; Hugh Barrett, for opening before sunrise, was fined $30; James McQuade, Wm. Kallaher and George Jacobs, for opening on Sunday, were held to bail to appear for examination.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—A German named A. KAMORER, employed as Superintendent of the Empire Woolen Works in William street, opposite Imlay street, South Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself. His body was found suspended by a rope which was fastened to the sill of the fan-light over the door of the factory. The deceased was about 40 years of age, but his late residence does not appear to be known by those who work in the establishment. The Coroner took charge of the body.

MAN OVERBOARD.—Last evening a man named FRANCIS MCGRATH, residing at No. 222 Navy street, fell overboard in attempting to jump on the boat at Hamilton Ferry, New-York side. He was rescued with great difficulty, in a nearly dying condition, his feet being frozen stiff. He was conveyed to the Forty-third Police Precinct Station House, Brooklyn, and thence to his home.

OBITUARY.—Dr. CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT, an old and respected resident of Brooklyn, died at Flushing, Queens County, on Saturday last, in the 69th year of his age. Until within a few years past he held the position of physician to the County Jail. He had also been prominently connected with city and county affairs in other respects.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—FEBRUARY TERM.—Jury trials, first and third weeks. Equity causes, fourth week. Motions will be heard on Mondays and Saturdays during the term.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Tuesday, Jan. 29.—Nos. 5, 9, 44, 109, 146, 153, [illegible].

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
525—Benton vs. Myers.
386—Vermilye vs. Foote.
947—Naylor vs. Kelly.
851—Tucker vs. The L. I. R. R. Co.
917—Fitzgerald vs. McDevit.
951—Waring vs. The H. F. Ins. Co.
370—Ogden vs. P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.
1197—Buell vs. Poulson.

Nos.
1061—Hurley vs. McCallum.
1085—Wallar vs. Bigler.
367—Baldwin vs. Bangs.
385—Cappel vs. Banks, Jr.
435—Walsh vs. Goodwin.
829—Millar vs. Place.
839—Grodjynski vs. Lewis.
983—Mills vs. Smith.
2759—Clarke vs. Thompson.
658—Schenck vs. Bell.
716—Bishop vs. Edmiston.
957—Frost vs. Sayre.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 78 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1050—Patten vs. Butterfield.
1049—Lerentutt vs. Butterfield.
938—Hallengarten vs. Lane.
834—Mellen vs. Merch. N. & T. Co.
798—Drew vs. Daw.
522—Stone vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
540—S. L. & T. Co. vs. R. F. Ins. Co.
884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
2236—Crosby vs. Hawley.

Nos.
882—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
518—Hirschfield vs. Anthony.
356—Hartley vs. James.
830—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
436—Bovet vs. Donaldson.
968—Collins vs. Barmgar.
528—Donaldson vs. Pine.
632—The American S. G. Co. vs. Rowe.
214—Aughin vs. Gumpert.
988—Bogart vs. Elsasser.
686—Mooney vs. Montjoy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
50—Sewell vs. Sibberns.
78—Halliday vs. Hahn.
80—Kutz vs. Herrick.
117—Moore vs. H. R. R. R. Co.

Nos.
119—In re. petition of Lewis vs. The Mayor.
128—In re. petition of M. L. Barnes.
144—Ager vs. Klohr.

The general call commences at No. 157.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
55—Bates, Rec'r, &c., vs. Russell, &c.
59—Foote vs. Loomis, &c.
60—Doyle, &c., vs. The Mayor.
65—Kennedy, Rec'r, &c., vs. Goss, &c.
63—Hammond vs. Cropsey, &c.
67—Simpson vs. Sexton.
77—Bathgate, Adm'r, &c., vs. Haskin, &c.

Nos.
78—Barnes vs. Schultz, &c.
87—Fettretch vs. [illegible], &c.
88—Bogert vs. Bogert.
89—Smitton vs. Robinson, &c.
90—Marry vs. James, &c.
91—Sachse vs. [illegible].
92—H. Bearer vs. Rar. and Del. Bay R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
79—Eckel vs. Schultz.
80—Cooper vs. Same.
81—Simonds vs. Cory.
82—Wright vs. Everns.
83—Scott vs. Howe.
84—Young vs. Thompson.
85—Williams vs. Dowers.
86—Kachler vs. Steinert.
76—Hyde vs. Philips.

Nos.
61—Struthers vs. Pearce.
57—Dodge, Jr., vs. Brown.
93—Hall vs. Washburn.
94—Murphy vs. McCool.
95—Stewart vs. Isador.
96—People of N. Y., B. and Seventh-av. R. R. Co. vs. H. R. R. Co. and the Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
109—Quirk vs. Wylie.
129—Morial vs. Beer.
162—Ronald vs. Hunt.
174—Dalton vs. Shook.
186—Sperling vs. Calish.
187—Sheehan vs. Moral.
188—Maxwell vs. Henry.
189½—Schenck vs. Younganga.
193—Black vs. Livingston.
194—Kingman vs. Harris.

Nos.
196—Reggens vs. Havens.
197—Metzger vs. Chapman.
198—Muller vs. Holden.
199—Fickett vs. Richardson.
200—Allen vs. Johnson.
202—Hayes vs. Young.
204—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
205—Packard vs. Jackson.
214—Clark vs. Smith.
215—Edwards vs. Wilmot.

Business in the Courts—Inquests, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 28.

Held by Justice Peckham.

John P. Millard *vs.* Chas. G. Contant; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $118 66.

Silas B. Flint *vs.* Wm. S. Hillyer; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $256 18.

Cortland R. Baker et al. *vs.* Sackett, Belcher & Co.; tried by the Court and a jury. This action was on a promissory note, and the defence was usury. The trial was commenced on Friday last, and has already been referred to in our law reports. The Jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $2,505 37—the full amount claimed. On motion of plaintiffs' counsel, the Court granted an allowance of $100. The defendants are to have twenty days to make a case, with a stay of proceedings in the meantime. The action entitled Wm. Cooper vs. Wm. Conklin is an action on a promissory note. The defence is want of consideration. Trial still on.

Action for Trespass on Real Property—Complaint Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 28.

Before Justice Peckham and a Jury.

Thomas W. Marshall vs. Charles Sterling.—This was an action to recover the sum of $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained in consequence of cutting off a water-pipe, which ran from the defendant's premises to the rear of the premises of the plaintiff, and supplied a hydrant at No. 273 Eighth-avenue. After the opening of plaintiff's to the Jury, counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the pleadings as they were—some of the allegations in the complaint having been admitted by the answer. The Court said the question of law involved was not entirely free from doubt, but he would dismiss the complaint, and if the plaintiff wished to take the case to the General Term he could do so.

For plaintiff, Mr. G. N. Marshall; for defendant, Mr. A. Smith.

Liability of a City Express Company for Baggage.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Mary D. Earle vs. *William H. Cadmus.*—The following is the opinion of the Court in this case, of which we published a notice a few days since. It will be seen that the Court declined to pass upon the question whether City Express Companies limit their liability for baggage by the printed receipts they use:

DALY, F. J.—The delivery of the receipt after receiving from Wotton the check for the plaintiff's baggage, was a sufficient delivery of the trunk to the defendant for the purpose of carriage. If it could not be procured upon the steamboat on exhibiting the check for it, it was for the defendant to show it. As he offered no evidence upon that point, the presumption must be that it was obtained; and as he did not deliver it nor accounted in any way for its loss, the presumption must be that it was lost through his negligence. The plaintiff was competent to testify as to the value of the articles contained in the trunk, which she had purchased herself; and both as respects them and other articles, the testimony as to value on the part of the other witnesses was amply sufficient to warrant the finding of the Justice on that point.

Without discussing the question whether the defendant could or could not limit his liability by the delivery of such a printed receipt to the plaintiff's agent, it is sufficient to say that the condition was that the defendant would not be liable for an amount exceeding fifty dollars upon any article, and that no articles in the trunk exceeded that amount in value, the highest valuation put upon any one article being forty dollars.

The proof as to the custom of Express Companies in limiting their liability was immaterial, as the defendant relied upon the special acceptance contained in his printed receipt, and the statement of Wotton that his attention was not called to the fact of the limitation was equally immaterial and could in no way affect the defendant injuriously.

The judgment should be affirmed.

Everett P. Wheeler for appelant; George C. Barrett for respondent.

The Liquor Cases Again—Counsel for the Liquor Dealers Moves to Discontinue the Actions Without Costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 28.

Before Daly, C. J., and Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

Messrs. McKeon and Smythe, counsel for some three hundred liquor dealers, who obtained injunctions against the Excise Commissioners, moved the Court, this morning, for leave to discontinue their suits without costs. They based their argument for the motion on the ground, first, that their clients had probable cause for contesting the liquor law, in view of the decision against its constitutionality both of one of the Justices of this Court and of the Court of General Sessions; second, that the rule governing costs in equity cases was different from ordinary cases at law, and the question of costs rested in the discretion of the Court, which discretion in this case should be exercised in favor of the liquor dealers, in view of the fact that they had probable cause for commencing their action, and also in view of the fact that as soon as the law was declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals they submitted to the decision like good citizens, and immediately moved to discontinue their actions. In the course of his argument Mr. McKeon alluded incidentally to a remark made by him when these cases were last before the Court, and disavowed having denounced the Court of Appeals as "bogus," but said that he only declared their decision "bogus," meaning thereby that his clients had not been heard before the Court, but the decision was made on a certain statement of facts that did not apply to them. Counsel also stated, incidentally, that the liquor cases in which Mr. John Graham is counsel were to be still further contested—from which it may be inferred that an appeal is to be taken from the decision of the Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Bliss and Mr. Eaton, counsel for the Excise Commissioners, opposed the motion to discontinue without costs, and claimed that the liquor dealers had contested the authority of the Commissioners with the utmost tenacity, interposing obstacles at every step, and putting the Commissioners to an expense of over $1,000 for actual disbursements made in these cases in maintaining the constitutionality of the Excise Law before the Courts. They claimed that the question of costs in these cases was not a question for the discretion of the Court, but that costs were to be allowed *of course* under the act which says that "costs shall be allowed of course in all actions in which a Justice of the Peace has no jurisdiction." But even if this Court had power to allow them to discontinue without costs, counsel contended they ought not to do it in these cases. He denied that the impelling motive of the liquor dealers in commencing these actions was to test the constitutionality of the law; if this were so they could have united with counsel for the Commissioners and had a case prepared and the question decided without delay, instead of which they refused to do anything of the kind, but compelled the Commissioners to prepare over 300 separate cases before the General Term, when all the cases could have been submitted in two or three cases at the most. It was not right that the costs thus needlessly imposed on the Commissioners should now be thrown off the shoulders of the liquor dealers on to the tax payers of the City. The liquor dealers in opposing the law had put money in their pockets far beyond what would be required to pay the costs in those actions. They had at least saved themselves during seven or eight months from paying a license fee at the rate of $250 per annum, and they could well afford to pay the costs growing out of their opposition to the law.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the paper and reserved its decision.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 28.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Hazman, appellant, *vs.* The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, respondents; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Davin, Receiver, respondent, *vs.* Duryee, &c., appellants; judgment affirmed. Stauff, respondent, *vs.* Maher, appellant; judgment modified, so to change it into a judgment in the alternative for a return of the property, or for its value, if a return cannot be had.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a heavy calendar yesterday, and a large portion of it was disposed of as follows:

A HOTEL THIEF.

John Clark pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the night of the 3d of January he entered the front door of the American Hotel, No. 757 Broadway, and proceeded to the baggage-room on the third floor, where he attempted to open the door with a skeleton-key. When asked what he was doing there, he said he had a room there, and at once began to run down stairs. He was caught before he left the house. He is 40 years of age. He was remanded for sentence.

A PISTOL THIEF.

George Sweitzer pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Having shouted the old year out on the night of Dec. 31, he determined to shoot the new year in on the 1st January, and to that end he appropriated the double-barreled shot-gun belonging to Maximilian Buckerd, of No. 168 Avenue A. The article was worth $30, and he was seen taking it. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A DELINQUENT DEPOSITOR.

John Eddifiun pleaded guilty of attempt at grand larceny. On the 31st of December last he was sent to the bank by Cornell Taylor, No. 24 West Thirty-fourth-street, to make a deposit of money and checks amounting in all to $443. He confessed immediately after his arrest, taking the money and spending it. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

IMPUDENT PINEWOOD THIEF.

Michael Denny pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny in stealing from David O'Leary, of No. 173 East Twenty-second-street, on the 4th of January, a horse, wagon, harness and load of split pinewood, all of the value of $136. He was caught with the property in his possession. He was remanded for sentence.

OVERCOAT THIEF.

James Phillips pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from Adolph de Pasquier, No. 45 West Twenty-third-street, on the 11th of January, an overcoat of the value of $40, which was found in his possession. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A TRIO OF STREET THIEVES.

Chas. Smith, Thomas McCluskey and Michael Brady, indicted jointly for grand larceny, were arraigned. Charles Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny; Thos. McCluskey was tried and convicted, and Michael Brady pleaded guilty. They were charged with having on the 14th of January stolen from the front of the store of Michael C. De Bevoise, No. 289 Grand-street, two pieces of dark cassimere, of the value of $40. Smith was suspended and discharged, McCluskey was sent to the State Prison for five years, and Brady was remanded for sentence.

ANOTHER COAT THIEF.

Robert Gordon pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole a coat of the value of $30 from the front of the store of Julius Berliner, No. 530 Canal-street. He was remanded for sentence.

STOLE WATCH AND MONEY.

Patrick Greeley pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money, having admitted stealing from Joseph Reynolds, of No. 12 Greenwich-street, on the 19th January, a watch and money to the value of $145. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

FEMALE OVERCOAT THIEF.

Ellen Davis pleaded guilty of petit larceny. She stole from Edward Boots, of No. 7 Morris-street, on the 14th of January, an overcoat of the value of $60. The coat was found in her possession. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

Sarah Brown pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. On the 19th inst. Nannie F. Eaton, of No. 35 East Twenty-seventh-street, while getting on a car at the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, had her pocketbook, containing $5, taken out of her pocket by the prisoner, who was accompanied by another woman. Both women got out of the car at the same time and ran in different directions.

A CHEST OF TEA IN A BAG.

William Fern and Thomas Wright were jointly indicted on a charge of grand larceny. They stole from the wagon of Peter Poliwski, of No. 101 Third-avenue, on the 14th inst., a chest of tea, which they slipped into a bag and carried off. Fern pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Wright was tried and convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A WHOLESALE TAILOR.

William Norman pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 6th of August he went to Daniel Cass, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, the house of Morris J. Leon, Arnold & Co., and made application for work. He was offered a few pairs of pantaloons to make up on trial; but he argued that it was no use, as he could not make it pay to make up a few pairs at a time. Accordingly he was served with materials for 144 pairs of pantaloons, of the value of $130. He failed to return the goods completed or otherwise. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

A KNIFE MERCHANT.

Geo. Bauman pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the 6th of November he stole a quantity of pocket-knives of the value of $25 from Isaac Hirsch, No. 91 Chambers-street, which he subsequently sold to William Carroll and William Brady. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Jane A. Barnes—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. H. Larkin, Jas. Freemen—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Nelson—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Annie Rust, Eliza Rust—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph Martin, Wm. Quinn—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Murphy—Petty larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Pearsall—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. McQuade—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Weston, Susan Tillman—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Robt. A. Casten, John H. Holmes—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Warren—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Robt. Bauman—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Gleason—Burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Richard Bell—Burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John Quick—Burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Maurice Leonard—Burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Timothy Shea, Michael Sullivan—Burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Geo. Ryder *alias* Rets—Attempted burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Geo. Dowd—Forgery.
The People *vs.* Robt. Poole—Robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Jerrol Moss—False pretence.
The People *vs.* Louis Yelling, Henry Yager, Joseph Yager—Assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Smith—Assault and battery, felony.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28, 1867.

6,500	U. S. 6s, '81.....C	107⅛	2100	N. Y. Cen.	101⅝
21,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R	107⅛	12	do	101
1,000	do	107⅛	150	do	101½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅛	500	do c	101½
			100	do b10	101⅝
5,550	do	104⅛	500	do	101⅝
50,000	do	104⅛	500	do s60	101¼
5,000	U.S.5s.10-40s. C.	99⅝	600	Erie R.	58⅝
30,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104⅛	1400	do	58⅝
			100	do b10	58⅝
2,800	do.....3d Ser.	104⅛	200	do s10	58⅜
4,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	63⅝	200	do	58½
2,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	52½	100	do s30	58¼
10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan... Reg.	105½	20	do	[illegible]
			300	Hud. R. R.	122½
10,000	Mo. State 6s	92	100	do s15	123
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅜	7	N.Y. & N. H.	114
5,000	do	24⅞	100	Mich. Cen.	105
10,000	do	24⅝	12	do	106
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	72¼
1,000	Erie 1st M.	101	100	do	72⅛
21,000	P..Ft.W.&C.2d..	91	100	do b10	72¼
35	Metropolitan B'k.	123	20	Reading R.	102½
100	Cen. N. Bank	108½	200	do	102⅝
10	Continental Bank	101	620	do	102⅝
10	Bank of Commerce	110½	600	do s10	102⅝
100	Canton Co.	45	200	do s30	102⅝
160	Cum. Coal. Pr.	38	200	Ill. Central R.	113¼
220	West. U. Tel.	45½	100	do	113⅛
200	do	45⅝	500	do	113⅜
5	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96	200	do b3	114
100	Quicksilver	38⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	82⅜
100	do	38½	100	Chic. & N. W.	36⅝
450	Adams Ex. Co	67	950	do	36¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅝	100	do	36⅜
100	do	10¼	200	do b10	36⅝
1000	do	10⅛	25	do	36⅝
200	do	10	500	Chi. & N.W.P	64⅝
800	Mariposa Pref.	23⅛	500	do	64¼
100	do	23⅛	100	do	64⅜
100	do b20	23⅞	400	do	64⅜
100	At. M. S. S. Co.	100	400	Cleve. & Tol	118
900	do	99	275	Chic. & R. I.	96
10	Amer. Coal	67	200	do	95⅝
100	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	115⅛	200	do	95⅝
			300	do	95⅝
130	Boston W. P.	26	100	Ind. & Cin.	84
100	do	25⅞	65	Chic., B. & Q.	130
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	159	400	Tol., W. & W	41
500	do b10	160	100	P., F.W. & C.	95⅛
100	do	159¼	1000	do s3	95¼
82	do	160	600	do	95⅝
100	Alt. & T. H.Pr. c	60	100	do	95½
100	Chic. & Alt.	107	100	do b30	96
100	Mil. & St. P.	38	50	Alt. & T.H.	34
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr	55½	400	do	33
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅛	100	do	33⅜
			50	Pac. M. St. Co.	150½
3,000	N. Y. St.7s,Bounty Loan.....C.	105	400	N. Y. Cen	101⅝
			100	do b30	101⅜
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63	600	Mar. & C. 1st P.	28
8,000	do	63½	100	Erie Railroad b10	58¼
30,000	Missouri 6s	93	200	do	58
100	Met'n Bank	123	100	do	58⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	45¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	71
30	do	46	100	Chic. & N. W.	35½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	38	30	do	36
100	At. Mail St. C.	99	50	do	35¾
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R...b30	118	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	64
			200	Chic. & R. I.	95

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅛	200	Reading R.	102⅜
105,500	do	104⅛	1200	do	102
10,000	U.S.5s.10-40s..C.	99⅝	20	do	102¼
5,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	104⅛	300	do	101⅞
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	105
23,000	Tenn. 6s. N	63	200	do	105½
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	93	100	do	105¼
60,000	O. & M. Cer	24	25	M. S. & N. I.	70
100	West. U. Tel	45	400	do	69⅝
400	do	44⅝	300	do	69½
100	do	44⅝	400	do	69⅝
150	Quick. Min.	38	100	Ill. Cen. R.	113
100	do	37⅞	500	do	112⅝
100	do	37⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts R.	79½
400	Mar. Min.	10	200	do b30	80
300	Mar. Min. Pr.	21⅛	25	Chi. & N. W	34½
200	do	21⅛	1700	do	34
200	do	21	25	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62
100	Atlantic S. S.Co.	98	400	do	61
100	do	97½	600	do	60⅝
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	42	300	do	61
40	Pa. M. S. Co	156	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	118
600	do	155	1100	Chic. & R. I	93
1375	N. Y. Central	100	200	Tol., W. & W	40
1500	do	99⅝	100	do	39½
1600	Erie Railroad	55⅝	1000	do b10	40
50	do	56⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅝
300	do	56	2000	do	94⅛
600	do	55⅝	200	do s30	94⅛
200	do b30	56	400	do	93⅞
500	do	55⅝	300	Alt. & T. H	31
100	Hudson R.	122¼	100	do	31½
50	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	60	200	Mil. & St. P.	38
			100	do	37⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Mar. Min. Pref.	23	900	Reading R.	102⅜
400	do	22½	500	do c	103
300	do s3	22½	800	do	102⅞
100	do b10	22⅞	400	do c	102⅜
200	do s3	22⅞	400	do s3	102⅜
200	do	22½	400	M. S. & N. I.	72½
300	do s3	22½	400	do s3	72⅜
200	do b3	22¼	100	do s15	72⅛
200	do s3	22	200	do c	72¼
200	At. M. S. Co	100¼	200	Cleve. & Tol.	118
100	West. U. Tel	45⅝	200	Ch., R. I. & P	96½
100	do	45⅝	100	do c	96½
100	Pac. Mail S. Co	157	200	do	96¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	101	100	do	96⅛
200	do	101⅛	200	do s3	96¼
300	do	101¼	200	Chi. & N. W	36⅜
200	do	101⅜	500	do	36¼
400	do	101⅛	500	do s30	36
200	do	101⅞	200	do c	36⅛
200	do s3	101½	300	do s3	36⅛
600	Erie R.	58⅜	300	do c	36⅛
400	do	58⅜	100	do s5	36
300	do s3	58⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. P	64½
200	do b3	58⅜	500	do b3	64⅝
300	do c	58⅜	200	do b3	64⅛
300	do s3	58⅛	200	do s3	64⅝
400	do	58⅛	300	P., F. W. & C. s3	96
200	Cleve. & Pitts	82⅞	100	do c	96½
1200	do	82⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	81⅛
200	Quicksilver	38	400	do b10	81⅛
200	Mar. Pref. c	22	200	do b3	81⅛
200	do c	21⅜	400	do s3	81
200	West. U. Tel	45⅝	400	Chi. R. I. & P	94⅛
200	Mar. Min Co.	10	200	do s3	94⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	100⅝	200	do	94⅛
600	Erie Railroad	58	300	do	94⅛
200	do s30	57⅞	300	do s3	94⅛
500	do	57⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	118
800	do	57⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
200	do b3	57⅞	200	do	34⅝
500	do	57⅞	200	do s3	34⅝
800	do s3	57⅞	400	do	34⅝
1200	do	57⅞	1100	do	34⅛
400	do c	57⅞	300	do b3	34⅛
300	do	57⅞	200	do c	34⅛
200	Tol. W. & W.	40	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62½
800	Reading R. c	102⅜	200	do s3	62½
300	do s3	102⅜	200	do	62⅛
200	do s3	102⅜	300	do	62⅛
300	M. S. & N. I.	70⅝	500	do	62⅛
400	do b10	70¼	200	do	62½
200	do	70½	200	do b3	62¼
600	do	70⅝	600	do	62
100	do s3	70¼	200	P., F. W. & C.	95
200	do	70½	300	do	95⅛
600	do	70⅝	100	do s3	95
200	do b10	70⅝	100	do s3	95⅛
1100	do	70	100	do	95⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mar. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b3	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. W. & W. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
1200	Reading R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. R. R.	119	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C. b3	[illegible]
[illegible]	M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2.0	do s3	[illegible]	100	do s3	[illegible]
400	do b3	[illegible]			

MONDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,357,420
Increase in Specie	640,800
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	187,173
Decrease in Deposits	3,248,039
Increase in Circulation	102,270

	Jan. 27, 1866.	Jan. 26, 1867.	Jan. 19, 1867.
National Cap'l	$72,807,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	8,878,500	9,062,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$81,686,200	$83,070,200	$83,270,200
Loans	204,407,836	251,674,803	255,032,223
Gold and Gold Notes	13,106,750	16,114,007	15,365,207
Other L. Tend'r	70,319,148	68,442,559	68,255,386
Deposits	195,012,454	197,952,076	201,200,115
Circulation	20,965,833	32,957,198	
In Sub-Tres'y	89,810,618	108,586,410	104,823,359

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$754,741	Metropolitan	$2,174,379
Merchants'	787,441	Citizens'	139,444
Mechanics'	569,295	Market	553,900
Union	469,944	St. Nicholas	754,953
Phœnix	291,915	Shoe & Leather	949,048
Tradesmen's	747,433	Continental	545,060
Mer. Exchange	453,649	Commonwealth	235,427
Gallatin	495,808	Marine	315,000
Butchers & D.	246,700	Atlantic	98,595
Mechanics & T.	187,720	Importers'	504,549
Leather	192,000	Park	1,000,060
Seventh Ward	177,920	M. Association	307,799
State	120,000	Grocers'	82,833
Am. Exchange	981,180	East River	283,500
Commerce	5,948,250	Fourth	2,925,755
Broadway	900,000	Central	1,641,589
Ocean	800,000	Second	270,000
Mercantile	482,215	Ninth	903,706
Pacific	133,998	First	448,296
Republic	855,325	Third	795,000
Chatham	128,967	N. Y. Exchange	268,908
N. America	339,709	Tenth	910,700
Hanover	291,565	Croton	180,000
Irving	186,215		
Total 47 National Banks			$32,836,437
Total 13 other National and Local Banks			120,761
Total on Clearing-house report, Jan. 26			$32,957,198
On previous report, Jan. 19			32,854,928
Increase in circulation			$102,270

The Bank movement is again in the direction of a steady Money market. Owing to the panic of last week in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange, there is more caution to-day in lending to the Stock Brokers on this class of collateral, but the old-established firms had little or no difficulty in borrowing at 7 ℘ cent. While this continues to be quoted on Miscellaneous collateral, there is more money offering on the Public Funds of the United States at 6 ℘ cent. than the great dealers on the Street can employ. Some considerable balances are left with them at 5 ℘ cent., and the indications to-day are that the Bank and Bankers' balances seeking temporary employment on first-class collateral are on the increase. It will be noticed from the Bank return that while the Loans and Deposits have each decreased over three millions, the reserve of lawful Money in Greenbacks and Gold has increased nearly a million of dollars. The drain of Currency to the South has fallen considerably below the receipts from other quarters.

The Gold market is steady at about Saturday's sales, 134@134¼ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. easier on London, and the same as last packet on Paris. Bills on London 60 days, of standard names, were done to-day for the Boston mail at 108⅞ ℘ cent.; Paris 5.17½f.@5.16¼f. to the dollar.

The Public Funds advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the ease in Money on this class of security. The 5-20s of 1862 are 107¼@107⅜; the Consolidated new 104¼; the 7.30 ℘ cents. 104¼@104⅜ ℘ cent.

No additional failures among the Stock Exchange Brokers transpired to-day, though some fresh rumors were intimated early in the day. The sensational stories of the Street assumed in the afternoon the form of insinuations against the finances of some one or two of the Western Railway Corporations, to the effect that their funds had been misused or diverted by their Managers, which insinuations, so far as they are supposed to relate to one of the Companies, whose shares were sold down 2@3 ℘ cent., we feel authorized to say are wholly unfounded. Their purpose is probably to stab the private credit of one or more of the Directors, and if this be so, the reports, we have authority for saying, are not only false, but malicious. It seems quite certain, however, that the weakening of the particular Road or Roads referred to, in the way mentioned, was not the only cause of the fresh pressure to sell down the general New-York and Western Roads after 1 o'clock. In the afternoon the weakness of Erie Common Stock was most conspicuous, and it seemed to have fewer friends than at any time during the panic of last week. The fall of this Stock below 55 ℘ cent., after selling at 58⅞ in the morning, caused a very feverish feeling, after the Second Board broke up, and at 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. At the Open Board at 3:30 P. M., Mr. A. J. MAYER, who overdrew the Bank of North America, last Thursday, was expelled the Board on the report of the Committee of Investigation into the circumstances of the affair, and this event contributed to the prevailing depression in the market.

The wildest excitement prevailed in the Street at the close of the day, marked by the greatest eagerness to sell the Railways at any figure that would be bid for them; not because the sellers had the stocks pressing upon them for cash to-morrow, but on their belief that the market must go lower to-morrow, no matter how low their contracts to deliver were made this afternoon.

	Sat.	Mon		Sat.	Mon
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99¾	Northwest	36⅝	33¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅜	N. West Pref	64⅜	58½
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅛	Rock Island	96⅝	91¾
N. Y. Central	101⅛	97½	Fort Wayne	95¼	94
Erie	58⅝	54⅝	Cumb'land Coal	41	38
Hudson	122	119	Quicksilver	38	37½
Reading	102⅜	101¼	W. U. Telegraph	45¼	44⅜
Mich. Southern	72⅜	67⅜	Mariposa Pref	23	18½
Illinois Central	113	112	Ohio Certificates	24⅛	24
Pittsburgh	82⅛	77½	American Gold	134½	134¾
Tennessee 6s	62⅝	63	Bills on London	109⅜	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Hanover	108½
Mechanics'	116	Metropolitan	122
America	130	People's	118
City	190	Shoe and Leather	110
Phœnix	100	Corn Exchange	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Continental	101½
State of New-York	104	St. Nicholas	106
Commerce	109	Commonwealth	106
American Exchange	115½	Imp't'rs & Traders	112
Bank of the Republic	113	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R. Est.	90	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	104½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	82
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	100	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	101½	Gal. & Chic., Ext	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Harlem 2d mort. '68	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alton Inc	87
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	60

LETTER FROM HON. E. G. SPAULDING.

National Finances—Randall's Bill.

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged for the information contained in your letter, and I trust you will pardon me for the remarks I am about to make.

I have watched with a good deal of interest the various plans brought forward in Congress in relation to the National Finances and Amendments to the National Banking Law. Every business man in the country is on the look out to see what is to come next. Every one engaged in legitimate pursuits wants a fixed policy and steadiness in financial affairs, and yet all are under constant apprehensions, fearing that some scheme will be hastily passed by Congress which will derange monetary affairs, and upset all their business calculations. Many enterprises are postponed. The building of railroads, ships, warehouses, elevators, furnaces, and other manufacturing establishments are held in abeyance until it can be more clearly seen what is to be done with these schemes, and what is to be the future in regard to financial affairs.

It is obvious that this suspense and apprehension operates very unfavorably upon individuals as well as upon the revenues of the Government. Congress in its official capacity has thus far acted wisely. It has not passed any of the individual schemes that have been brought forward. It has been content to "let well enough alone." It has refused to increase the national currency above $300,000,000. It has not passed Mr. RANDALL's grand scheme of repudiating the faith of the Government with the National Banks, and turning the Treasury Department, in time of peace, into a great permanent machine for the issue of an irredeemable paper currency, when there is not the least necessity for it, and when all history proves it to be unwise as tending to retard the resumption of specie payments, and resulting in general financial disaster, bankruptcy and ruin, both to the Government and people. It has refused to pass the twenty pages of pending amendments to the National Bank Act, (House bill No. 771,) which, if passed, would make the law worse instead of better. In short, the Senate and House, as legislative bodies, have submitted to the introduction of these injudicious measures to be talked about, but as yet they have not been unwise enough to let any of them be passed into laws to further disturb existing arrangements under laws already passed, and which, up to the time of the meeting of Congress were operating very favorably, under a moderate contraction of the currency, in preserving a good degree of steadiness and uniformity in the money market, keeping business steady and prosperous, and enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to establish more certainly the public credit at home and abroad, and make a most favorable exhibit of the national debt. These are matters of great consequence to the welfare of the nation, and I sincerely hope that no hasty or indiscreet measures will be allowed to pass. The people of the country need rest, and in order to secure it I trust that Congress will hold a steady purpose, and not pass laws at one session to be repealed in the next. We are cursed with too much legislation, and I am gratified to see the present Congress holding back on all impracticable schemes.

The act of Congress passed on the 12th of April last, it seems to me, is a wise and judicious measure. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of 5-20 gold bonds, and with the proceeds to retire six per cent. compound interest notes and the plain legal tender greenback currency and other indebtedness of the Government, but not to retire more than $4,000,000 of greenbacks a month, or $48,000,000 a year, but without restriction as to the amount of compound sixes that may be retired during any week or month. This law is discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. Power is given him to contract the currency, but he will no doubt use this discretionary power prudently, and not retire either greenbacks or compounds any faster than it can be done without materially disturbing the legitimate business of the country. His object will be in the future, as it has been during the past year, to keep a steady and uniform money market. This will be a necessity on his part to enable him to successfully carry on the fiscal affairs of the Government. Under a very stringent and panicy money market the 5-20 bonds would fall below par, thereby stopping conversion of 7.30s into the 5-20 bonds, and this in view of $650,000,000 of 7.30s falling due between this and July 15, 1868, would embarrass and derange all the operations of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury must therefore of necessity be moderate and discreet in contracting the currency under the law of the 12th of April.

The Secretary will, no doubt, by a moderate and prudent course of contraction, endeavor to keep the business and industry of the nation in a prosperous condition, in some degree check wild speculation, gradually reduce prices, and bring greenbacks and national currency nearer the specie standard. On this point the Secretary, in his last annual report, makes the following judicious remarks: "How rapidly the United States notes may be retired, must depend upon the effect which contraction may have upon business and industry, and can be better determined as the work progresses. No determinate scale of reduction would, in the present condition of affairs, be advisable. The policy of contracting the circulation of Government notes should be definitely and unchangeably established, and the process should go on just as rapidly as possible without producing a financial crisis, or seriously embarrassing those branches of industry and trade upon which our revenues are dependent." As the volume of currency is reduced it will increase in value, and as soon as the specie standard is reached the national banks will be obliged to redeem their circulating notes in specie. The Government can retire, whenever it seems best, from the field as an issuer of paper currency, and consequently will not be under the necessity of providing gold and silver to redeem it. The burden of redeeming the national currency in gold and silver will then be thrown exclusively upon the banks that issue it, and they will be required to keep the necessary reserves of coin for that purpose.

It seems to me that the act of the 12th of April contains all the power for contracting the currency which is necessary to bring the business of the country back to the specie standard, as it was before the rebellion. It may take three years, five years, or even ten years, to accomplish that result. When the old uniform standard of gold and silver is reached, and prices and the business of the country are again based thereon, National Banks will take the place of the State Banks in the issue, circulation and redemption of the currency necessary to carry on the fiscal affairs of the Government and people. The Treasury Department will be relieved from a duty that was forced upon it as an imperative necessity during the war, and the Government left to perform its legitimate functions under the Constitution, the currency being thereafter regulated by the wants of trade and industrial pursuits.

It was never intended by the originators of the legal-tender acts that the issue of an irredeemable paper currency should ever become the permanent policy of the Government. In the opening speech I made in the House, on the 28th of January, 1862, on the bill introduced by me, I said that "the bill before us is a war measure; a measure of necessity and not of choice, presented by the Committee of Ways and Means to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury, to sustain the army and navy until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors and crush out the rebellion. These are extraordinary times, and extraordinary measures must be resorted to in order to save our Government and preserve our nationality."

The credit of the Government, by the legal-tender act, was brought into immediate requisition, and in the most available form to provide ways and means for sustaining the army and navy to crush the rebellion. It was in effect a forced loan from the people to the Government, in a most perilous period in our history, and was justified mainly on the ground of imperative necessity. It was a temporary measure passed in a most pressing exigency, and should not be continued any longer after peace is restored, than seems to be necessary to conduct us safely back to that standard of value which is recognized by all the nations of the world.

In the speech to which I have above referred, I further said: "A suspension of specie payments is greatly to be deplored, but it is not a fatal step in an exigency like the present. The British Government and the Bank of England remained under suspension of specie payments from 1797 to 1821-2—a period of twenty-five years. Gold is not as valuable as are the productions of the farmer and mechanic, for it is not as indispensable as are food and raiment. Our army and navy must have what is more valuable to them than gold or silver—they must have food, clothing and the material of war. Treasury notes issued by the Government on the faith of the whole people will purchase these indispensable articles, and the war can be prosecuted until we can enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws, and an honorable peace be thereby secured. This being accomplished, I will be among the first to advocate a speedy return to specie payments, and all measures that are calculated to preserve the honor and dignity of the Government in time of peace, and which I regret are not practicable in the prosecution of this war."

The National Banking Law, passed to continue for twenty years, was intended as a permanent system. It was intended that it should take the place of the State Banks, in furnishing a solvent national currency of uniform similitude and value for the whole country. The arguments put forth in the last annual report of yourself and the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of sustaining the National Bank currency, seem to me to be cogent and conclusive. I advocated the National Bank Law, not for any immediate relief it would give to the Treasury, but as a permanent system of currency and banking. In the remarks which I made in the House on the day of the passage of the bill, I said "that I should vote for it, not that I think it will afford any considerable relief to the Treasury in the next two or three years, but because I regard it as the commencement of a permanent system for providing a national currency that will, if wisely administered, be of great benefit to the people, and a reliable support to the Government in the future."

All the advocates of the Legal-Tender Act while it was pending in Congress based their arguments upon the necessity of its passage as a temporary relief to the Treasury during the war, and not as a permanent policy of the Government. On the contrary, the National Banking Law was advocated as a permanent system of national currency and banking for the whole country. The State Banks in this and other States, especially the banks in the State of New-York, gave up their [illegible] tance. But in [illegible] State circulation [illegible] were obliged [illegible] Law for self-preservation [illegible] was to continue [illegible]

It has taken [illegible] successful operation [illegible] under one system [illegible] control and regulations of the officers of the Govern-ment at [illegible] recently [illegible] from the [illegible] the ink [illegible] Currency [illegible] Bank Committee [illegible] stroy this [illegible] it, for no [illegible] of private [illegible] other re[illegible] to remain [illegible] by the [illegible] circulation [illegible] banks [illegible] holders [illegible] place [illegible] States [illegible] ments [illegible] to continue [illegible] the part [illegible] ments to [illegible] State Banks [illegible] kill off the [illegible] tion. [illegible] the banks [illegible] summarily [illegible] have organized [illegible] supposed [illegible] would [illegible] were organized [illegible] simple reason [illegible] come under the restraints of the national law without circulation.

It is said that these banks can continue to do business on their capital and deposits. This is true; but [illegible] stockholders [illegible] taxation [illegible] law. [illegible] would be [illegible] operate, [illegible] tions.

If this [illegible] becomes [illegible] national [illegible] years to [illegible] so far [illegible] holders [illegible] panies to [illegible] condition [illegible]

What [illegible] money a[illegible] a national [illegible] attach to [illegible] deter all [illegible] upon a l[illegible] izing a g[illegible] lated or [illegible] It looks [illegible] dividuals [illegible] fund to p[illegible]

I hope [illegible] this measure [illegible] involving [illegible] its breach [illegible] the stock[illegible] consequence [illegible] ment paper [illegible]

Yours, very truly,
E. G. SPAULDING.

To Hon. H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the National Currency, Washington.
BUFFALO, Jan. 22.

The Anthracite Coal Trade of the United States.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal.

The trade opened under very favorable auspices in the Spring, and continued without interruption for the want of demand up to September, when it commenced slacking off, and for the close of the year it was anything but prosperous to the operator, particularly in the Schuylkill coal region, where the higher rates of transportation bore heavily against them in the New-York market, which has become the great coal mart of the country for the distribution of coal. This depression was also increased by the auction sales of coal, which fixed the prices in that city [illegible] and sent to market.

But notwithstanding these drawbacks, causing a heavy falling off in the supply the latter part of the year, the Anthracite coal trade shows an increase of 2,909,912 tons over the supply of 1865, and [illegible] over the supply of 1864, which was the largest quantity ever sent to market in a single year previously. The total [illegible] during the year [illegible] 12,399,747 tons, to which may be added about 1,000,000 tons consumed in the coal regions, making the total quantity mined 13,399,747 tons.

During the year the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company stood idle for several months on account of [illegible] department, and a turn-out at Broad Top for several months also checked the trade to a considerable extent, diminishing the supply from both those points. The great stimulus given to the trade by the high prices of coal [illegible] coal regions [illegible] increased [illegible] at least to [illegible] taken it, without [illegible]

The domestic [illegible] coal trade [illegible] this year of [illegible] foreign coal [illegible] Department [illegible] doubt,) show [illegible]

By reference [illegible] that the quantity [illegible]

Anthracite	tons [illegible]
Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous, including foreign	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
Total increase	[illegible]

The heaviest increase previous to 1866 was in 1864, when the increase over 1863 was:

Anthracite	[illegible]
Semi-Anthracite and bituminous	[illegible]
Increase in 1864 over 1863	[illegible]

Regions.	1865.	1866.	Increase	Decrease
SCHUYL. REGION.				
By Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Schuylkill Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Pinegrove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Maha'y [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Leh'h [illegible] & Lackawanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEHIGH REGION.				
By Lehigh [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Lehigh [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCauley's [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hozie & Longstreet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Wyo'g coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WYOMING REGION.				
Wyoming Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Branch [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scranton, N. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scranton, S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hud. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lack. and Bloom. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Lehigh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shamokin region	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Anthracite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total inc. in 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEMI-ANTHRACITE.				
Short Mt. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lykens Valley Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treverton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broad Top	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BITUMINOUS.				
Cumberland [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Anthracite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total inc. in 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Wyoming Region furnished in 1866	[illegible]
The Schuylkill Region furnished in 1866	[illegible]
The Lehigh Region furnished in 1866	[illegible]
The Shamokin Region [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	12,399,747
To which may be added consumption in the Regions	1,000,000
Making the quantity of Anthracite mined in 1866	13,399,747

The following is the gain from the different regions on the supply of 1865:

Wyoming Region	[illegible]
Schuylkill Region	[illegible]
Lehigh Region	[illegible]
Shamokin Region	[illegible]
Gain of Anthracite in 1866	[illegible]

In 1865 th[illegible] By deducting [illegible] still leaves t[illegible] shipment m[illegible]

This coal p[illegible] nut and P[illegible] in the care [illegible] different re[illegible] the different [illegible] $34,000,000.

The average [illegible] lines, in Ph[illegible] on board of [illegible] $6 a ton, [illegible] trade to the [illegible] and carrying [illegible]

The supply [illegible] trade, embr[illegible]

From the Schuylkill [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Domestic semi-anthracite and bituminous	[illegible]
Foreign—imported	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The coal mined in Great Britain in 1866 is estimated at [illegible] tons. The whole quantity mined in the United States [illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE PUBLIC INTERESTED. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY—A GAME ARRESTED.—[illegible]

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.—[illegible]

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 15, 1867.

[illegible]

GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.

THE REPLY.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

[illegible]

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

[illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been [illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts same time last year	[illegible]
Exports last week	[illegible]
Exports preceding week	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

Stock of Grain in Store Here Jan. 28, 1867.

Wheat	[illegible]	Barley	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	Malt	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	Peas	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]		

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

STEARINE—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—[illegible]

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
A. T. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. [illegible]

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION [illegible]

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBLIC SALE.—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

[illegible]

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS [illegible]

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WOULD [illegible]

THREE SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY FOR SALE [illegible]

DRIVERS.—FOR SALE, IN GOOD ORDER, [illegible]

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

No. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—LA SONNAMBULA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE SURGEON OF PARIS. G. S. Fox, W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LA PAPILLONNE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our advices by Ocean Telegraph are to Jan. 28.

The London *Times* of Saturday contains a letter from Washington, in which the writer reports a conversation with President JOHNSON, on political affairs in America.

Lord DERBY is ill.

Gen. DIX is urging upon the French Government the propriety of abolishing the system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France; and it is understood that his representations have been favorably received.

Paris journals deny the rumor that MAXIMILIAN will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, if the Congress which he has proposed for that country should declare in favor of a republicrn form of government.

The American portion of the Russo-American Telegraph has been completed to Behrings Straits. The Straits have been surveyed for the submarine cable, and the Russian portion of this great enterprise will be completed by next Autumn.

Austria is increasing her military forces on her Turkish and Russian frontiers.

The South German States have proposed a military union with the Northern States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were received praying for the removal of the capital to a more central point than Washington, for a higher tariff, for equal rights, for increase of pay to army officers, &c., all of which were referred to the proper Committees. The Committee on the Library presented a bill, which was passed, compelling every person availing himself of the copyright to send a copy of the work copyrighted to the Library, and directing Postmasters to forward the same free of charge. A resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate how many times and by whose authority the Governors, Judges and Secretaries of the various Territories had absented themselves from their respective fields of duty since their appointment, was adopted. The joint resolution appropriating $1,000 to pay WILLIAM S. ABLESON, of East Tennessee, for recruiting for the army was passed. He lost two sons in battle, and himself and two other sons served three years each. Mr. POLAND gave notice that when the bill prohibiting the reëlection of a President came up he should introduce a bill to make the Presidential term six years ins end of four. The act to amend an act establishing the United States Judicial Court was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence. The House bill providing for the punishment of crimes in relation to the currency was taken up and passed. It punishes with a fine of $100, one-half to go to the informer, any person who issues any business card or advertisement in the similitude of United States or National Bank currency. It also provides for a fine of $300 being imposed upon any person who shall disfigure the national currency by printing advertisements thereon. The Tariff Bill was under discussion for some time, was amended in several particulars, and then laid over for future debate. A message from the President was received vetoing the bill providing for the admission of Colorado.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for an annual examination of the Treasury Department. Mr. KELSO's impeachment resolutions came up, and were discussed at some length, the question being upon their reference to a select committee. Mr. BINGHAM was called to account for a speech which he recently made at St. Clairsville, wherein he denounced the President in unmeasured terms. Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that that Committee was charged with other impeachment resolutions, but declined giving any information as to the progress made. Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill was taken up, and Messrs. JULIAN, SCOFIELD and CULLOM addressed the House, the former in opposition to it. After much debate the motion of Mr. BINGHAM to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee prevailed by a vote of 88 to 65.

GENERAL NEWS.

The straggling Frenchman named FREITCHE, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered the two old ladies near Lewiston, Me., was yesterday discharged from custody, he having been able to establish an *alibi*. The murder is now a greater mystery than before.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday it was decided that neither a license to sell liquor under the act of Congress of 1864, nor a special tax under the act of 1866, confers upon the party licensed, or who pays the tax, authority to carry on the business contrary to the laws of the State.

Gen. CROOK has returned to Fort Lyon, Idaho, from a campaign against the Indians, with 100 prisoners and a number of horses. He had had some severe fighting, killing a number of Indians, and expected still more trouble.

The party of New-Mexican miners who were prospecting in Montana, and were supposed to have been murdered by the Indians, have arrived at Salt Lake City. They report the discovery of new and v[illegible] gold mines.

[illegible] of Arkansas has vetoed the bill [illegible]

widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and to provide those maimed with artificial limbs.

Dispatches from California state that the leprosy prevailed to a fearful extent in the Island of Waulauki, Sandwich Islands.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution instructing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to inquire into the expediency of purchasing HOUDIN's statue of WASHINGTON, was referred. The resolution permitting the sprinkling of salt on the railroad switches and turnouts was amended and adopted. The President announced the Standing Committees of the Board for the present year, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The drawing of prizes at the presentation festival for the benefit of the Union Home and School, began yesterday morning at Cooper Institute, and was kept up till 5 P. M. Twelve hundred prizes were drawn, decreasing in value from $10,000 in greenbacks to $7 worth of literature. To-day the drawing will be resumed, and will be continued daily until all prizes in value over $1 have been declared.

In the Folger & Tibbs swindling case, in which JAMES B. GOGGIN, SETH H. and SEWARD G. KIRON and W. C. WILLIAMS are charged with complicity, Judge HOGAN denied a motion made by defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint, and the case will be reopened on Monday, Feb. 11, to allow witnesses for the defence to be examined.

The Southern Relief Committee met at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street, yesterday, and appointed an Executive Committee to collect subscriptions.

Very moderate transactions were reported in most kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday, without any very decided changes in prices. Cotton was briskea. Freights rather less active.

Transactions in beef cattle yesterday at the National Drove-yards were moderate. Cattle brokers tried hard during the fore part of the day to get a ½c. ℔ lb. more than the same kind of cattle sold for last week; but before night trade was quite dull. The number of cattle received at the National Yards for the weekly supply was 2,316. A large proportion of them had been two weeks on the way to New-York. Some of them look pretty well used up. The best cattle were sold for 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. net weight. A very few—not more than four or five extras—brought 17c.@18c. ℔ lb. Common to fair steers were sold for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. The poorest lots brought 10c.@11c.@12c. ℔ lb. There is but little being done with cows and calves. But few cows are brought to market, and those that are received are sold according to their value at $40@$124 ℔ head. Common to fair cows sell for about $70 to $80 ℔ head. The best calves were sold for 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. gross weight. We heard of a few extras that brought 14c. ℔ lb. live weight. The receipts are light for the weekly supply. The sheep trade is active. The receipts are about equal to the requirements of the trade. Good sheep were selling yesterday at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. live gross weight. Extra-fed Southdowns and grade Cottswolds brought 8c.@8½c. at quick sales. Thin and common sheep sold slowly at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb. There is not much activity in the hog market. The demand is very indifferent, even for good hogs. The best were selling slowly yesterday at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. live weight. Dressed, 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

The Proposed Tariff—Its Impolicy and Injustice.

Defending himself from the attacks of lobbyists, Mr. FESSENDEN the other day remarked "that it would not do to trust the manufacturer with making a tariff." The selfishness of the individual—as the Senator said—would render him indifferent to the general good. It is difficult to reconcile this avowal of an evident truth with the provisions of the bill which, under Mr. FESSENDEN's guidance, now occupies the attention of the Senate. The public welfare demands no such measure. We already have a tariff whose rates are screwed up to the highest endurable point—a tariff so high that nothing like it can be found in the fiscal legislation of the United States, and so oppressive that the cost of articles covered by its rates is more excessive than in any civilized country in the world. The necessities of the Government afford no excuse for disturbing the existing tariff, which, according to Mr. WELLS, has attained the highest point compatible with a productive customs revenue. To impose yet higher duties—to adopt the prohibitory rates of Mr. FESSENDEN's bill—will be to diminish, not to increase, the income of the Government. What excuse, then, exists for this further tinkering with the rates upon imported goods? What influence prompts it, urges it, directs it, except the manufacturing interest, the coal interest, and the wool-growing interest—each special in its character, selfish in its aim, and therefore, on Mr. FESSENDEN's showing, unfit to be trusted with the preparation of a schedule of duties?

The public interest is opposed to any new tariff, until the condition of the Treasury shall admit of lower duties. The present duties are extravagantly high. In many instances they are all but prohibitory—in all they are above the standard which comports with the comfort and prosperity of the mass of the people. The people suffer under the load. They pay more for their clothing, their carpets, their cutlery, their books—for everything "protected" by customs duties—than any people under the sun. Nothing but a conviction that the exigencies of the Treasury necessitates these duties has rendered them passive under the infliction. And now they are to be saddled with a new tariff, more extravagant in its rates than any tariff ever enacted in the United States—and for what? Not because the Government needs higher duties, for Mr. WELLS declares that they will diminish, not augment, the Treasury receipts. The sole explanation is to be found in the fact that a few special interests, bringing their united pressure to bear upon Congress, are impudently attempting to set at naught the interests of the revenue and the interests of the people, that they may legislate some scores of millions into their own pockets. That is "the naked truth" of the tariff question. And the scores of millions which the cotton manufacturers and the woolen manufacturers, and the iron men and the coal men, and the growers of wool, and all other parties to the prohibitory scheme, will, by the aid of this tariff, put into their pockets, will come from the purses of the over-taxed people. The country is to be sacrificed that a few hot-house classes may have losing trades made profitable, and that other classes who now reap handsome returns on their investments may suddenly grow rich. Yet Mr. FESSENDEN, who asserts that the classes to be benefited by tariff changes, ought not to be trusted with their preparation, indentifies himself with a measure whose every feature indicates the manipulation of selfish hands. And Mr. SHERMAN, who proclaims the paramount importance of revenue considerations, favors the passage of a scheme which promises to operate as injuriously upon the revenue as upon the convenience and welfare of the public. We do not impugn the motives of these Senators. We give them credit for acting under a disinterested sense of expediency and right. But their position, and the position of others like them, is utterly inexplicable, considered with reference to their own averments, and the wants and wishes of the American people.

The iniquities of the proposed measures almost exceed credibility. The *Evening Post* has shown by a series of comparisons that many of the changes will fall most heavily upon those who are least able to endure them. In regard to woolen cloths and many articles embraced in the general designation of "dry goods," and in regard also to cutlery and other classes of imported goods, the contemplated increase is much heavier upon the more common than upon the finer qualities. The main body of the people are to be burdened with a taxation relatively higher than that to which the rich will be subjected—reversing the great law of equity, and entailing suffering upon those who even now find the struggle to maintain decent appearances quite up to the measure of their strength.

In some respects, moreover, the Senate bill is worse than the House bill of last session, and this, too, in the case of articles of universal consumption. The House bill, for example, reduced the duties on tea and coffee, while the bill now before the Senate maintains the existing extravagant rates, in defiance of the experience which has elsewhere taught the wisdom of low rates, simply as a measure of revenue.

But the wool business furnishes the best illustration of the folly and injustice of the new scheme. The tax on the raw material is to be prohibitory, although statements made at the Woolgrowers' Convention, recently held in Illinois, show that on a capital of eight millions invested in sheep, the annual profits amount to three millions. A yearly interest of thirty-seven and a half per cent. is not sufficient to satisfy the greed of these petitioners for Congressional assistance. They must have the entire, unrestricted monopoly of the home market, compelling every family in the land to swell the gains of a business which is already extremely profitable. The wool manufacturers, in their turn, demand duties to suit their wishes. Thus, taking the two interests conjointly, we have, on Mr. WELLS' authority, this startling result: To "protect" a product, the gross annual value of which is estimated at thirty-six millions of dollars, the community is to be taxed to the extent of between seventy and eighty millions of dollars per annum! If this is not "protection" run mad, what would be?

Bad as the bill is, a majority in the Senate appear willing to make it worse. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON and his Democratic friends help to increase the rates on imported coal—Mr. FESSENDEN pleading for the lower rates as adequate to all reasonable requirements of the coal-owners. Here, at any rate, sinister interests override professions of the free-trade principle, and exemplify the nature of the influences which underlie this tariff agitation.

Selfishness sometimes overreaches itself, however, and we shall be disappointed if the bill now before the country help not to demonstrate the fact. Its extravagance may insure its defeat. For though a majority may be willing to sacrifice general to special interests, we do not believe that it will be sufficient to override the veto which we trust awaits the measure. If the country realized the atrocity of the change with which it is threatened, it would in other ways frustrate the combinations of the lobby and reduce the advocates of prohibition to a powerless minority.

The Lottery Mania.

The excitement connected with the drawing of the "Union Home" Lottery in this City yesterday was quite as strong as that at Chicago last week on the drawing of the Crosby Lottery. The magnitude of the leading prizes in both cases, and the fact that every ticket-holder had a *chance* of drawing the highest prize, were calculated to work up to a high pitch the feelings and fancies of every holder of a ticket. To come suddenly into the possession of an opera house which you can at once sell for two hundred thousand dollars, or to draw a number which immediately makes you the owner of ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, is something that would affect the heads even of the steady-headed, and the *prospect* of such a stroke of fortune is almost as exciting as its realization.

We fear that the extraordinary success which has attended the efforts of the getters-up of the two great lotteries, and the prodigious sums which have been realized by their projectors, will lead to the sudden multiplication of schemes of a similar and illegal character, and to a still further extension of the gambling practices now spreading so fearfully in this country. For, in both these cases, the biggest prizes did not fall to the lot of any ticket-holder. CROSBY, according to the accounts sent us from Chicago, has cleared on his operation something over half a million of dollars, or, if we admit the valuation now put upon the Opera House which he has bought back, his prize was nearly thrice as heavy as that won by the famous and fortunate A. H. LEE. In like manner, the amount that will accrue to the "Union Home" from the lottery of yesterday is estimated at from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, or ten times as large a prize as fell to the winner of the ten thousand greenbacks. Of course this is not a novel feature in the lottery business. It is the result in all sharply-conducted lotteries, and it is the hot stimulus which is forever leading their projectors to such desperate efforts to override or evade the State laws prohibiting them. After two such notable successes, we shall doubtless have a hundred new lotteries projected within the year, and, judging by the way the people have poured their money into these, there is an excellent chance of the projectors of all of them realizing fortunes. They will take all sorts of deceptive names, and ostensibly be for all kinds of lovely objects. They will be "prize festivals," "presentation concerts," "gift entertainments," &c., and will be for the aid of widows and orphans, wounded soldiers and charitable asylums, melancholy veterans and seedy rogues; and in course of time we may have a revival of the old-time lotteries for the building of churches and the spread of the Gospel among the unconverted. If every man who has an opera house or any other house to dispose of can issue and sell tickets to ten times its value, and pocket more than half of the proceeds; and if every "charity" that needs to replenish its coffers can do so after the fashion of the "Union Home," then certainly all business and beneficence will very soon be conducted in this style—unless, indeed, the prohibitory laws should somehow get themselves enforced.

And we do not see but what it is just to such affairs as these that our anti-lottery laws are intended to be applied. We know very well that high functionaries of our own State, as well as high officers of the army—not to speak of very prominent and worthy ladies—took part in the management and indorsement of the latest of these schemes. Their plea was that it was for a good purpose, or as Gen. VAN VLIET, who presided at the drawing yesterday, said: "The object was so noble that we devoted our time freely and lent our names to the undertaking, when otherwise we would not have had anything to do with it." But we cannot see that this alters the case in a legal any more than in a moral point of view. And this we do not propose to argue, as it has been settled by all the moralists and law-makers, from the writer of the Romans to the authors of the New-York Code. Every subsequent scheme will claim, or will have, a charitable object, if it be necessary—just indeed as used to be the case with a great part of them when lotteries were legalized by our State laws. Already we hear of others under way with the "noblest" pretensions, although the schemers who are at their bottom would never be suspected of devoting themselves to such purposes.

In brief, the laws of New-York must be enforced in this matter, or we shall soon have a lottery mania, with all its swindling and demoralization.

Proposed Alteration of the School Law.

In view of the fact that an effort is now being made before the Legislature to abolish the present Board of Education, and the local officers of the several Districts and Wards, and to substitute a Commission consisting of seven persons to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, it may not be improper briefly to investigate the grounds upon which such proposed action rests.

These grounds must, of course, be either:

First—That the provisions of the present law which have been in force, substantially, during a period of thirteen years, have proved inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects for which they were designed, viz.: The education and instruction of the youth of the City; or,

Second—That the people of the City of New-York, in whom has been vested the election of officers to administer the system, have failed to secure the services of those best qualified by education, intelligence, honesty and capacity to discharge those high duties; or,

Third—That the powers and duties conferred upon and required of such officers have been perverted to political and personal or pecuniary interests.

In answer to the first of these allegations it is sufficient to compare the reports of the Board of Education for the years 1853 and 1866, in order to show the actual practical operations of the existing law, so far as relates to the education of our children.

On the last day of December, 1853, the whole number of pupils taught during the preceding year was reported at 123,530, and the average attendance at 43,740. On the last day of September, 1866, the whole number of pupils taught during the preceding year was 222,527, showing an increase of *ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven*, and the average daily attendance was 91,986, showing an increase in this respect of *forty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-six*. The number of teachers employed have, of course, been correspondingly increased, and the entire course of instruction enlarged and expanded. During the past four years the average grade of scholarship in the several studies pursued throughout all the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board has, according to the report of the City Superintendent and his assistants, *exceeded eighty per cent*. The general order and discipline of the schools are of the highest degree of excellence; and the attainments, demeanor and scholarship have attracted the highest encomiums from thousands of visitors, both at home and from every State of the Union, and nearly every country in Europe.

It is manifest, therefore, that there can be nothing in the interior operation, management and discipline of the schools which requires the interposition of the Legislature. These noble results have been mainly achieved through the constant and indefatigable agency of the members of the Board of Education, of the several local Boards, and of their officers and agents, including the teachers appointed by the Board of Trustees, and the superintendents appointed by the Board of Education.

When it is added that these appointments have almost invariably been made, both by the local Boards and the Board of Education, without reference to political, sectarian, or personal considerations, and that the entire system has been administered honestly, faithfully, and with a single eye to the paramount interests of education, the remaining grounds for legislative interference would seem to be effectually disposed of. The only question then, at issue, is whether the people of the City of New-York, who are annually called upon to raise nearly *two and a half million of dollars* for the education of their children, and who cheerfully contribute of their substance to this vast amount for the accomplishment of that great object, shall have the privilege of designating the officers and agents who shall superintend and direct its expenditure. Is it reasonably to be expected that grander and nobler educational results than those we have here enumerated can be accomplished by a Commission designated by the Governor and Senate? If the existing system works well, and has, even in theory, no defects which cannot be met and overcome by other provisions incorporated in recent enactments, whence the necessity for a change?

Will not such a change have a tendency, at least, to impair public confidence in that system of public instruction which is now the pride and boast of this great Metropolis? If there are imperfections in the existing law, let it be amended; if defects of any kind exist in its administration, let them be remedied; but to deprive our fellow-citizens of all voice in the control of so pervading an interest—an interest which comes home to every man's hearthstone, and affects the permanent welfare and future happiness of his children and children's children—would seem to be especially unwise and uncalled for.

BUTLER'S LECTURE.—Gen. BUTLER continues to deliver his lecture at various places in favor of impeaching President JOHNSON. The lapse of time seems to furnish him with no new charges. His articles are the same as they were four months ago, when he first drew them up. Our readers will remember what they were, as set forth to a Brooklyn audience, and reported in our columns. Neither does he appear to be able to put forward any new arguments or illustrations. They are the same now as at the first delivery of his lecture. His case does not seem to grow stronger as he continues to urge it. On the contrary, iteration has the effect of weakening it greatly. We fear that by the time he takes his seat in Congress, and delivers his lecture on impeachment there, it will have lost all force.

Hit it at Last.

The question of railway signals in England, our readers may remember, has attracted much attention of late years. The engineering mind of the country has been exercised in a most earnest way to devise means for enabling passengers to communicate with the guards in case of accident, or attempted violence in any separate carriage. We had intimated in these columns that the vulgar strap, which we have always made use of here in the United States, has not been ineffectual in the prevention of murders, outrages, rapes, and so forth on board railway trains, inasmuch as by simply pulling it an ordinary passenger train might be brought to a stand in a very short space of time. Regardless of any suggestions of ours, the engineering experiments to which we refer have gone on in London and other parts of the United Kingdom. And it would appear from a report in the London *Times* that scientific labor and research have at last met their just reward.

We do not, perhaps, thoroughly understand all the technical points in the London *Times'* report; but we have no doubt that the whole thing hinges upon the establishment of a certain chemical affinity, with which every passenger on getting aboard goes fully charged at the company's expense. Our London cotemporary, in the issue of the 15th inst., says:

> "Yesterday experiments were made in trains running between the Victoria Station and the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of testing an invention for establishing communication between passengers and guard while the train is in motion. Several railway directors, officials, and other gentlemen were present. The invention was patented by Messrs. LE KEUX and WISHART, the object being to place the communication in the power of every passenger as well as between the front guard and rear guard. The signal shows at once to the guard and driver the compartment from which the signal was given, and afterward the passenger who gave the signal. The apparatus was applied to the last carriage of a long train, and those who desired to witness the effect of the experiments traveled in the guard's break next the engine. The apparatus consisted of a piece of tubing inserted in the roof of each carriage, having at the part which was within reach of the passengers a slit just wide enough to take the edge of a railway ticket. *In this slit was a pair of clams or jaws covered with a chemical composition of an ignitable nature, but the ignition of which could only take place by the contact of another composition having a chemical affinity. The passenger's ticket was tipped with the chemical affinity, and on the ticket being inserted in the slit of the tube a match was lighted which discharged a rocket on the roof of the carriage, and ignited a colored fire, which burnt for several minutes. The passenger's ticket, on being inserted in the slit, was at once disfigured, and thus proved unmistakably who gave the signal. The rocket was heard from one end to the other of the train,* and the light burnt brilliantly. It appeared that there was no gear to get out of order, and it was stated that the apparatus could be cheaply applied, that trains could be 'made up' without interfering with it, and that it was as efficient in signaling when one part of a train was accidentally separated from the other as when the train was complete."

Now, this is *really* fine. You go to the railway station, and buy what appears to be an ordinary railroad ticket, but which is really a chemical compound, so made up that the moment it comes into contact with anything having a chemical affinity, goes off in a colored flame with an explosion considerably louder than a thunderbolt, indeed, sufficiently loud to be heard from one end to the other of a forty-mile-per-hour train of sixty carriages. This, we take it, is more than a mere scientific invention. It involves something which compasses the ethics of social life. One can imagine a female on whom an outrage might be attempted, provided not with *one*, but with *fifty*, of those *chemical-affinity* cards—what a terrific row she could make in the world! One's breath is taken away at the mere mention of the thing. Drop half a score of those cards into the chemical-affinity "slit," and you might hear the report from Peoria to Philadelphia, or, peradventure, *further*.

PROGRESS.—We are glad to perceive that the American flag is again to be represented on the ocean among the many steamship lines plying between here and Europe. Since the late forced sale of four splendid steamers, two new companies have been formed in this City, the New-York and Havre and the Bremen and New-York Steamship Companies, with ample means, we are told, to insure probable success. The first own the *Arago* and *Fulton*, the latter the *Atlantic* and the *Baltic*. For the honor of the American mercantile steam marine we hope soon to be able to announce that beside these four, many more steamers may be employed under the American flag in this traffic, apparently so profitable to foreigners. The last war in Germany has been a heavy blow to the North American Lloyd Company, and it went under. The great exhibition at Paris this year, which will largely increase the number of travelers to the Old World, may be the cause to create other companies and procure them the necessary wherewithal to gain stability.

WATER FRONTS AND OTHER REQUISITES FOR MARKETS.—The opponents of a central market are in the habit of defending the old shanties which constitute Washington Market, by the plea that it possesses a water front, and it is moreover assumed that a water front is indispensable for any market. Another class of objectors reason that where the wholesale produce stores congregate, there also should be the retail stores. Now, Washington Market does not possess a water front in the proper sense of the word. True, produce and many other things have to be brought by water to certain points, but they are above the market itself, and have to be loaded on carts and then taken to the market. Why could not the cartage be to a central point, instead of as at present to a point neither central nor convenient? As to wholesale produce stores, there is this to be said: They are not all wholesale, but a mixture of wholesale and retail. But were it otherwise, they ought not to be mixed up with the retail trade. If a family want a barrel of flour, they can have it sent by express, and with this a market proper has nothing to do. But if a thrifty housekeeper wants to go with a basket and gather the various materials for the table in small quantities, from day to day, the process is impeded by a series of obstructions which make the labor of purchasing heavy indeed. The need, the great need, is not of facilities for the traders who block up the crowded roads from our ferries, but of conveniences for the strictly retail buyer, and such ought not to be compelled to run the blockades of traffic which our wharves and piers collect.

Washington Market ought to be abolished, because it is not accessible to the majority of the people. No doubt Jersey City and Hoboken would grieve; let them have markets of their own. If even Brooklyn also were in Jersey the case would be no stronger, for we are not bound to provide market facilities for New-Jersey. As it is, Washington Market is of little or no use to Brooklyn.

Complaints are made of the dangers of our ferry crossings. Those dangers are aggravated by the waterside markets; and these markets are not only a nuisance, but their very tidal-low level, the filled-up swamps upon which they are built, and the filthy and hideous wharf architecture by which they are fringed, make them unhealthy, ridiculously unfit, and a positive disgrace to this City.

Ocean Enterprise—A Grand Pilgrimage to the East.

Steam and steamships are so common with us that they have ceased to attract attention or remark, save and except when the one blows the other up, sending the unfortunate humanity therein encoffined to a coral grave beneath the blue but briny deep. Heretofore the useful and practical rather than the ornamental and entertaining matters of life have monopolized the powers and possibilities of steam, and it was not until a wealthy merchant of our City a few years since sailed hence in a noble steamer for a long and varied excursion with his family and friends, that even capital deemed it proper to divert the hissing monster from the narrow limits of trade and commerce. Of late years the ocean has become a familiar ground to Americans. Steamers and yachts have braved its dangers and found them vincible, so that now a trip to Europe is regarded simply as a few days' run, and a jaunt to California a simple two months' excursion. The recent yacht race has developed a new idea, and doubtless the coming, if not the current year, will turn out many an emulant of the *Henrietta* and her crew.

Steam excursions have become a part and parcel of our social existence. Within a brief period we have had from this City alone the *Vanderbilt* trip, the Southern coast trip, the trip to Japan, the Sandwich Islands excursion, the Fort Sumter trip, and last, but by no means least, an overland journey to the glories of the West and the gorges of the Yo Semite. We are led to this *résumé* by the announcement made by certain well-known gentlemen of Brooklyn, members of Rev. H. W. BEECHER's congregation, wherein they propose an excursion to the "Holy Land, Egypt, the Crimea, Greece, and intermediate points of interest." Mr. BEECHER and his family will be of the party—a party which will be select, and composed of friends, neighbors and acquaintances—and a right jolly time may be expected. The steamer will leave this port about the first of June next, returning in the latter part of October. We doubt if any other people on the face of the globe would think of chartering a first-class steamer and starting, one hundred and fifty strong, on a voyage of observation and entertainment. Mr. BEECHER has done several excellent things in his lifetime, but we doubt if, when painting with a home-made brush, the outside of his log-house at the West, his wildest vision revealed anything quite so extensive as this proposed ramble among the waters of the earth and the wonders of the sea. Doubtless excursions to the Paris Exposition will be made this Summer, and we know of no good reason why our migratorists should not again attempt the passage of the Polar Sea or venture to peek into Pekin. The citizens of Brooklyn are venturesome. They have endured half-a-dozen popular preachers for many years; they lavished money in the purchase of the largest American organ; they dream of a suspension bridge across the swift currents of the East River; they boast the most beautiful academy in the country; they keep a Long Island Historical Society; they have, by deputation, been to California both ways; have visited the Isles of the Ocean, and now propose to go from Fulton Ferry to Virgil's Tomb; from the historic Heights to the ruins of Paestum; from the Front-street Pump to the Fortifications of Verona; from Plymouth Church to the Peak of Tenneriffe; from Wallabout Bay to Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle. What else they may intend and what perform, it would ill become us to suggest or e'en imagine. Suffice it to say they are the lineal descendants of the pious pilgrims who landed from the *Mayflower*, before whom nothing was too hazardous if it stood in the path of duty; nothing too dangerous if it blocked the path of desire. As an extreme exponent of the tendencies of the present age, and the traveling mania of the present people, we commend the citizens of Brooklyn, and preëminently such of them as worship at the shrine of Plymouth.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—It will be gratifying news to certain members of Congress, the members of the Virginia Legislature, and the members of the Philadelphia and New-York Common Councils to learn that civilization is progressing in New-Zealand, according to the style recently illustrated in these eminent American bodies. We are told that at the late session of the Legislative Assembly of New-Zealand a "scene" occurred of so violent a character that the reporters' galleries were cleared, so that there might be no record of the language. It turns out, however, that the offence consisted in one honorable member calling another honorable member a "hog." The sensation was great. An acrimonious debate ensued. The presiding officer issued his warrant for the arrest of the slanderer, whose fears of the penalty finally induced him to retract, and everything was put to rights again. Our admiration of this attempt to imitate American institutions must be moderated by pity at its feebleness.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Another of those artistic productions for which the Winter Garden is becoming famous was made last evening, when the "Merchant of Venice" was brought out in a truly superb manner. The work, as our readers know, has been long in preparation, occupying not merely the pencil of the artist, but the best thought of the management. The result justifies the best expectations of the public. It has not been our privilege for many years to see a more finely-mounted production. The splendor of the scenery is only equaled by its correctness. The dresses, too, are of an antique fashion, which does not savor of the ordinary wardrobe. Of the acting we shall take another opportunity to speak. The performance did not terminate until near midnight, and the facilities for journalism at that hour are not great. The performance dragged considerably, and the audience, in consequence, was somewhat cold and impatient. When the scenery has been sufficiently rehearsed we expect to witness a rapid and impressive representation. For the moment, it will suffice that the revival is worthy of the establishment that produced "Hamlet" and "Richelieu."

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—A new fairy spectacle called the "Bird of Paradise" will be brought out here to-night, under the direction of Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY, to whose beauty and talent the success of "Cendrillon" may be ascribed. May she be equally successful on this occasion.

The Double Tragedy in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, Jan. 28.

FREITCHE, the straggling Frenchman arrested on Thursday, on suspicion of being the murderer of the two old ladies at West Auburn, and against whom there were suspicious circumstances of an almost convincing character, has proved his whereabouts during the week of the murder so clearly as to establish his innocence. The mystery of the murder is now greater than ever.

CHAPLAIN MANSFIELD FRENCH.

Correction of Erroneous Statements Concerning his Action at the South.

In the TIMES of the 1st of July last we published a letter from Mr. B. C. TRUMAN, at that time as for some years previous one of our Southern correspondents, dated at Beaufort, S. C., in which some very strong statements were made concerning the conduct of Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, a Chaplain in the United States Army, who had been on duty in that department as Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau and also of the Freedmen's Relief Association. He was charged with having been guilty of fraud and dishonesty in his dealings with the freedmen; with having purchased for himself at merely nominal prices large quantities of real estate, sold for taxes, and thus accumulated a very large amount of property; and with having been generally selfish, grasping and unscrupulous in his dealings with the classes for whose welfare he professed a special zeal. As Mr. TRUMAN, through a semi-official position which he then held, had access to official records in that department, which he alleged contained proof of his statements, we supposed them, as we have no doubt he did, to be well-founded, and therefore gave them publication.

Mr. FRENCH has recently, through a friend, submitted to us a large number of letters from persons of position and character, and quite certain to be accurately informed on the subject which Mr. TRUMAN was misled, in regard to the character and conduct of Mr. FRENCH, who has consequently suffered injustice at our hands. We deem it a simple matter of duty to do what we can to correct the wrongful impressions which the publication of our correspondent's letter may have made.

Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, who was Superintendent of Freedmen in that Department during nearly the whole of Mr. FRENCH's residence there, and who had the best possible means of knowing the facts, writes that he believes the statements impunging his character, to be utterly untrue. He says:

> "I do not believe that Mr. FRENCH during the whole time he was in the South, ever accumulated a dollar in money or real estate, with the exception of the house in which his family lived, and this he bought at the tax sales, as he had an undoubted right to do. I do not believe that he ever defrauded a negro or sold one a pound of meal or an ounce of jewelry.
>
> Following out the well-known tenets of the Methodist Church, of which he is a member, I have often heard him preach to the freedmen against the wearing of jewelry, and the great sin they would be committing in spending their money in its purchase.
>
> It is not true that all the Northern residents pronounce against Mr. FRENCH. That he has his enemies is undeniable. Many complaints were brought to me of the nature referred to against Mr. FRENCH, but *in every instance I found upon a careful investigation that they were false and malicious in every particular.* I have heard Mr. FRENCH preach to thousands of the freedmen in South Carolina and Georgia with a power and earnestness which few men can equal, moving vast multitudes of his simple-minded auditors to tears and to shouts of enthusiasm, often keeping their fixed and intense attention for three hours at a time. His advice and teachings seemed to me wholesome, and well adapted to advance them in their new condition.
>
> He taught them industry, frugality, honesty, temperance, morality, charity, and in their career of freedom not to cherish revengeful feelings against their own masters, but to forgive and forget all the the grievances of the past relation of master and slave—to be loyal to that Government to which in the providence of God they owed their deliverance from bondage, and if called upon to give their in its lives defence.
>
> Mr. FRENCH possessed the confidence of the freedmen to a very great extent, and many of them are singularly shrewd in their judgment of men and their motives, and are wise enough to know their friends. He has always used that influence for their good. The many criticisms which have been passed upon Mr. FRENCH have caused me to scrutinize his course most carefully."

Major A. P. KETCHUM, who was on Gen. SAXTON's Staff, and also on duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau from July, 1862, to April, 1866, testifies to the fidelity and zeal with which Mr. FRENCH devoted himself to the elevation and education of the freedmen, and to his success in promoting harmonious relations between them and their employers in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. He says he does not believe that "he ever accumulated a dollar during his residence at the South, exclusive of his salary," or that he ever engaged in trade, speculations or the running of plantations. He denies that he was ever ordered away from the auction sales of the Tax Commissioners, as had been asserted, and says that he never purchased any real estate at those sales, except the house and lot at Beaufort, where he lived.

Gen. GILMORE says that though not familiar with Mr. FRENCH's business, there are "abundant reasons for the belief that he was always actuated by honest motives," and that in his relations with the freedmen "his influence was always beneficial and his exertions directed with zeal, energy and perseverance."

Mr. D. N. COOLEY, who was Tax Commissioner from the Spring of 1864 to the Summer of 1865, and present at the Tax sales, denies that Mr. FRENCH was ever ordered away and confirms the statement made by others that his house and lot were the only purchases he ever made at these sales. His enemies, he adds, were very busy in "making charges" against him, but as far as he could learn they always proved to be without foundation.

Col. JAMES LOW, who served as disbursing officer for Gen. SAXTON and his successor; Mr. J. G. THOMPSON, a resident of Beaufort, and REUBEN TOMLINSON, Superintendent of Education, concur in bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelity and uprightness which Mr. FRENCH brought to the discharge of all his duties. One of these gentlemen thus writes:

> "The brave Gen. STEVENS, while in command at Beaufort, thus spoke of Mr. FRENCH in a letter to Gen. SHERMAN: 'I have myself derived the greatest benefit from his observations and suggestions. He is a wise and good man, whose influence and labors will help to advance our sacred cause, and impress a noble humanity upon our arms.' Admiral DUPONT cordially afforded him every needed facility. Gen. HUNTER was his personal friend. The lamented MITCHELL consulted him in his every effort for the benefit of the freedmen and Gen. GILMORE followed the example of his predecessors in taking advantage of his experience and abilities."

Gen. STEEDMAN, on hearing that Chaplain FRENCH had been mustered out of service, wrote to the President, testifying to his usefulness and integrity; and, requested that he might be retained, and upon his recommendation, President JOHNSON directed the order to be revoked.

Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, who was on duty in that department for over two years, declares that he "never knew a man so faithful, so zealous, so scrupulously honest in all he said and did," and that the charges made against him of speculating in tax sales were "not only untrue, but in opposition to everything he said or did in reference to their disposition," and this statement is indorsed by Gen. HUNTER.

Maj.-Gen. R. K. SCOTT states that it became his duty to investigate all reports about Mr. FRENCH, and he found that "he has never been engaged in either land speculations or planting," but that he is a poor man. He, Gen. SCOTT, says he has no doubt that the charges against him came from men who had been prevented by his interference from reducing the freedmen to a state of dependence as absolute as that of Slavery.

And, finally, we have the following from Hon. S. P. CHASE, from whom, while Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. FRENCH received an official commission:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1866.
>
> I have known Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH many years as an active, earnest, faithful Christian minister, especially zealous in labors for the freedom and elevation of the colored people.
>
> Having this knowledge of him, I was very glad when Secretary of the Treasury, and in charge, to some extent, in 1862, of the abandoned plantations in South Carolina and of the laborers upon them, to avail myself of his offered services in looking into the circumstances and situation of these laborers and their families, and in reporting, with the result of his observations, his views as to the best methods of meeting temporary wants and providing for steady industry and permanent amelioration.
>
> He performed this duty to my entire satisfaction. His reports suggested some plans of action which have since proved eminently beneficial. He afterward gave his own personal labors to the work, and never wearied in well-doing. I take pleasure in so knowledging the great value of his practical coun

sels, especially in respect to the disposal of lands, and the provision of homes for the freedmen.

I never doubted either his fidelity or his disinterestedness, and I am glad to know that since the work has been in the charge of the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau he has retained the confidence of the Government and of the officers intrusted with the administration of affairs in the Southeast.

S. P. CHASE.

It is impossible to doubt, in the face of such testimony as this, that very great injustice was done to Chaplain FRENCH by our publication of the reports in question. Mr. TRUMAN, who is now in California, and from whom, therefore, we cannot at present receive any explanations, was probably misled by finding these charges upon the official records of the Department, without the refutation and disproval by which they were followed. We deeply regret that Mr. FRENCH should have sustained this injury from the TIMES, and submit this statement of the facts for the sake of remedying the evil so far as possible.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill in the House—The Veto Message—A Loyal Creole Attacked in New-Orleans—Supreme Court Decision in the Lottery and Liquor Cases—Transfer of the Indian Bureau—The Brooklyn Whisky Frauds—The Alleged Frauds in the Printing Bureau.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The House to-day was a scene of more than ordinary interest, and the galleries were crowded in anticipation of the end of the debate on the Reconstruction Bill of Mr. STEVENS. Mr. LOAN's impeachment resolution came up in the regular order, and a demand for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the charges was made by the Democrats, which gave them, through Mr. RANDALL, of Penn., an opportunity to attempt to fix the responsibility of the charge implicating the President in the assassination conspiracy on the Republican Party at large. He stated that he was willing to give the majority a chance to retrace their steps from the extreme position into which they had been driven by heedless men. The morning hour expired before final action was reached. The House then took up and disposed of Mr. STEVENS' bill to reorganize the governments of the Southern States on the basis of universal suffrage, by sending it to the Committee on Reconstruction by a majority of twenty-three. This vote is the more important because of the direct issue which was made between adhering to the Constitutional Amendment as a basis of Reconstruction, and adopting what the extreme Radicals have put forward as the more advanced policy of the day. Mr. BINGHAM made the motion to refer some days ago, declaring that he did it because he was for adhering to the Amendment, and he desired to test the sense of the House on that point. Mr. STEVENS has done everything in his power to prevent this result. He has modified his bill to suit the demand of the extreme men, and has accepted all the amendments offered by members which he thought likely to give the bill additional votes. He accepted SPALDING's amendment to declare martial law; changed the preamble to the bill, modified it still further at the suggestion of Mr. PAINE, and finally accepted a long amendment which Mr. SHELLABARGER had prepared after consultation, and which was, in fact, a substitute for the whole bill. He finally made an urgent appeal to Mr. BINGHAM to withdraw his motion to refer and allow the bill to be amended in the House before sending it to the Committee. Mr. BINGHAM refused, because he wished to know distinctly whether the House would adhere to the Constitutional Amendment or not. This refusal annoyed Mr. STEVENS very much, and betrayed him into declaring with a great deal of anger to Mr. BINGHAM that he would neither accept his counsel, respect his authority or believe a word he said. The Speaker called him to order very sharply. He then asked that the rules might be suspended so that the previous question should apply only to the motion to refer, leaving the bill open to amendment in case that motion should fail. This was conceded, and then the motion was carried by the decisive vote already given. The affirmative vote was composed of fifty-one Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. The nays were all Republicans, mostly the extreme men in the House. The New-York State delegation voted as follows: To refer—Dodge, Darling, Raymond, Ketchum, Griswold, Marvin, Hale, Conkling, Laflin, Pomeroy and Van Horn. Eleven against referring—Hubbard, Hotchkiss, Holmes, Hart, Ward and Van Aernam, six; absent, Hulburd, Morris and Davis, three. The vote gives a pretty good test of the division of the House. The Committee will probably try to put the bill in shape for future action; but the Committee itself is divided on the subject, and the reference is generally regarded as a defeat of the entire Radical project of reconstruction for the present session.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The President's veto of the Colorado Bill was received in the Senate about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, but owing to the great desire of that body to finish the Tariff Bill, the message was not even read, and therefore lies on the table until to-morrow. The veto of the bill admitting Nebraska, was not received, owing to the fact that as there are several points of difference the President deems a separate message necessary, and will send that bill back with his objections to-morrow. The reception of the veto to-day occasioned scarcely a word of comment. The document is noticeable for the entire absence of any allusion whatever to the unrepresented Southern States, or to the partiality of Congress for the rights of the black citizen subjects hitherto occupying considerable space in Presidential vetoes. The bill is vetoed on the merits of the case alone, and some of the objections are very clearly stated.

UNION MAN ATTACKED IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Information has been received here that a creole named MOLIERE, a stanch Unionist in New-Orleans, who acted as a deputy for the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives while the Congressional Committee was in that city investigating the riot affair, was recently attacked by a party of scoundrelly Thugs, who cut him with knives and nearly killed him. He will probably survive. No successful effort has been made to apprehend his assailants; and it is supposed that they are concealed by political friends. The attack was made on account of the assistance rendered to the Committee by him in ferreting out the truth.

THE LIQUOR AND LOTTERY CASES.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day decisions were rendered in the liquor and lottery cases. The right of the State to prohibit was declared to be not inconsistent with the intention of Congress to tax as follows: The United States vs. VASSAR, and one other case from New-York; the United States vs. GREEN, and four other cases from New-Jersey; the United States vs. SWAIN, from Massachusetts. These cases have been reported in the TIMES, and will be remembered by its readers. In one of the cases from New-York it was claimed that a license from the Federal Government, under the act of 1864, to engage in the selling of lottery tickets, authorized such traffic, notwithstanding the statute of the State rendered it unlawful. The New-Jersey cases were similar, and were argued at the last term of the Court, but not decided. In the second of the New-York cases it was contended that the special tax imposed by the act of 1866 on the business of lottery dealers, could not be collected by the Government because the law of the State had prohibited such traffic. It was argued that the act was unconstitutional and against public policy. Such was also the position taken in the present test liquor case from Massachusetts. The Court now hold, the Chief-Justice reading the opinion, as follows: 1. The license under the act of 1864 and the amendatory acts confer upon the licensee no authority to carry on the licensed business within the State. 2. The requirement of payment for licenses is simply a mode of imposing taxes on the business, and the prohibition under penalties against carrying on the business without a license, is only a means or mode of enforcing the payment of such taxes. 3. The provisions of the act of Congress requiring such license, and imposing penalties for not taking out and paying for them, are not contrary to the Constitution or public policy. 4. The provisions in the act of 1866, for the imposing of special taxes in lieu of payment for licenses, removed whatever ambiguity existed in the previous laws, and are in harmony with the Constitution and public policy. 5. The recognition by the acts of Congress of the power and right of the State to tax, control or regulate any business carried on within its limits is entirely in harmony and consistent with an intention on the part of Congress to tax such business for national purposes. It follows, therefore, that the prohibition of any business by the State does not conflict with the right of the Government to tax such business where being carried on, nor does the license under the act of 1864 give the licensee authority to violate the laws of a State by engaging therein in a business rendered unlawful by statute. There is no dissenting opinion in these cases.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report favorably upon the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. There is a recognized necessity for this change, and the bill will probably pass.

THE BROOKLYN WHISKY FRAUDS.

JOHN DEVLIN and brother, and two or three other parties, who have gained considerable notoriety in connection with the Brooklyn whisky frauds, arrived here this morning, for the purpose of testifying before Mr. DARLING's Select Investigating Committee. Some of these parties were examined to-day, and the remainder will testify to-morrow.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Considerable alarm has been occasioned here to-day by sensational announcements of a sudden and important investigation into the Note-printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. All the foundation for the report is the fact that an investigation, which occurs in the ordinary course of things, and which has included other branches of the Treasury Department, is being made into the operations, books and accounts of the Printing Department. This investigation will be concluded to-morrow, and it is proper to state that up to this evening Treasurer SPINNER reported nothing of a wrongful nature found. The Ways and Means Committee to-day asked and received authority to make a general examination into the management of the Treasury Department.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate to-day considered the Tariff Bill almost exclusively, various amendments of a minor character were made. The attempts to increase the duty on lead, scrap iron and building stone over the recommendations of the Commissioner failed to-day, but will probably succeed to-morrow as is the habit of the Senate. Fireworks were added to the list of prohibited articles. Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice of a night session to-morrow in order to complete the consideration of the bill. A delegation of book-publishers are here from New-York, consisting of Messrs. SHELDON, J. W. HARPER, Jr., and GEO. APPLETON, for the purpose of securing an advance of the duty on books. The correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* makes the ridiculous charge in Saturday's issue of that paper that a son of Commissioners WELLS hunted the Senate galleries on the previous day for a party of Novascotians to procure facts for Mr. FESSENDEN's argument against increasing the duty on coal, as Mr. WELLS has no children of either sex it will be seen that the statement is about as near the truth as the sensational correspondent of that paper usually gets it.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee are still at work closing up old business before commencing their examination into the impeachment charges of Mr. ASHLEY. It is stated on good authority that no subpœnas have been issued for witnesses for that purpose, although the names of many of them have been obtained. Mr. WILSON in the House to-day emphatically announced that all the statements regarding the action of the Committe heretofore published were false, and refused to give the slightest insight into its designs. He cautioned the public against reports with reference to the operations of the Committee.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The New-Orleans Riot Committee to-day examined Dr. KENNEDY, formerly Mayor of New-Orleans, and a prominent Unionist in Louisana. His evidence pertained particularly to the political status of the city and the personal standing of the Municipal authorities, particularly that of members of the Police force, many of whom served under him. Being well acquainted with the prominent men of the Crescent City, his testimony is exceedingly important. A resolution passed the House to-day, offered by Mr. ELIOT, the Chairman of the Committee, calling on the President for copies of all the papers or communications received by him containing information regarding the riot.

SPECIAL AUDITOR OF THE REVENUE.

An inadvertent error crept into my dispatch of last night regarding the appointment of Col. BLAINE as Special Auditor of the Revenue. He was appointed in 1865; holds the same position now, and has received no new appointment whatever.

THE WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The first annual dinner of the Washington Board of Trade will be given at the Seaton House on Wednesday, Jan. 30.

ARRIVAL OF INDIANS.

Arrivals of delegations of Indians invited by Commissioner BOGY, are of daily occurrence. About twenty different tribes are represented here now at great expense to the Government, and with a prospect that they will be obliged to remain here for some time. The Commissioner does not seem to appreciate the fact that it will take him weeks to effect a treaty with one tribe alone, but has assembled delegations from two-thirds of the tribes of the West here all at one time.

FOURTH STATE DINNER.

The fourth State Dinner will take place at the Executive Mansion to-morrow evening, and the invited guests include all the Senators not invited before. Among them is Senator SUMNER, who, it is understood, has declined the invitation.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama; Commander DAVIS and Commander BREESE, United States Navy; T. C. CALLICOT, of Brooklyn; PAUL S. FORBES, J. W. HARPER, Jr., H. G. LEASK, C. P. HUNTINGTON and C. A. SEWARD, of New-York, and J. W. ELLIS, Esq., of Cincinnati. At no prior time this Winter has the city been so full of strangers.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, made a statement in the House to-day, to the effect that Mr. J. F. TRACY, of New-York, against whom an attachment was issued last week, for failing to answer the summons of the House, had appeared before the Committee and satisfied it that he intended no disobedience or disrespect to the mandate of the House, and he moved that further proceedings under the order be dispensed with, and Mr. TRACY discharged, which was unanimously agreed to. It is understood that the Committee will summon other witnesses from New-York.

Settlement With Confederate Agents at Liverpool—The President's Veto of the Colorado Bill—The Supply of Wool—Gen. Sheridan and the Funeral of Gen. Johnston—The Treasury Department and the National Banks—Decision of the Supreme Court on the Liquor and Lottery Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

From the report in the London *Times* of a recent hearing in one of the cases pending in relation to rebel property, before Vice-Chancellor WOOD, it appears that the recent newspaper comments in the United States in relation to the recent settlement do injustice to Messrs. MORSE and GIBBS, the officers by whom it was arranged. The arrangement provided for a statement under oath of all property under the control of FRASER TRENHOLM & Co., and its transfer to the United States subject to legal liens thereon for advances, such liens not to be allowed beyond £150,000. The whole legal lien was shown by the sworn statement from the books of the firm named, to be £270,000 or thereabouts. The chancery suits brought to recover the property were to be discontinued, each party paying its own costs. The property consisted chiefly of ships and of other property of a perishable character which, by the agreement, was to be at once sold, and the proceeds, after the discharge of the liens, paid to the United States. It is stated that after this settlement other rebel agents voluntarily came forward and offered to surrender property, and that all or nearly all the rebel effects in Europe were about to be reduced to the possession of the United States, without suit, when the settlements were suspended by order of Mr. SEWARD. Vice-Chancellor WOOD is probably correct in surmising that some diplomatic reasons prevented the closing of the arrangement in the form agreed upon. Judge REDFIELD, of Vermont, has been sent to England to confer with all parties, and his report will probably determine the final action of the Government. This arrangement is said to meet with the hearty concurrence of all parties.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

The President, this afternoon, returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union.

He vetoes the bill on the ground that the population is only 28,000, as appears by the census, which is less than that of any other State which has heretofore asked to be admitted into the Union; also, on the grounds of the evident incongruity of the legislation of the Territory and that of Congress on the subject of the third section, namely, the conditions precedent of permitting citizens to vote, without distinction of race or color, and further as to the legislation proposed for carrying out the provisions of the bill, the term of one-half of the members of the Territorial Legislature having expired on the 3d instant. The President urges that the questions involved be submitted to the decision of the people, but says that within the sixty days specified it will be impossible to reach certain portions of the Territory, owing to the Winter obstructions of travel. He says that a State applying for admission should have a population at least equal to the ratio of the Federal representation.

These are the principal reasons assigned for vetoing the bill. There has been no communication as yet from the President on the subject of the Nebraska State Bill.

THE SUPPLY OF WOOL.

A statement made to the Senate Committee on Agriculture by J. R. DODGE, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, declares the annual consumption of unscoured wool in the United States to be little more than one-third of the estimate made in the recent special revenue report. It makes the total wool supply of the four years of war ending June 30, 1865, about 800,000,000 pounds, of which 300,000,000 were produced in this country, 279,000,000 imported, and an equivalent of 220,000,000 introduced as manufactured woolens. It makes the actual consumption of the loyal States during the war 7 pounds *per capita* instead of 4½ pounds prior to the war, showing an increase of 55 per cent. from the waste of war and scarcity of cotton.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND THE FUNERAL OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. SHERIDAN's action in refusing to allow any public demonstration over the remains of Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON is believed to have been owing in a great measure to the language that had been used by some of the New-Orleans journals just prior to the opening of Mayor MUNROE's tomb, (in which the remains had been for several years,) for the removal of the body to Texas. One of these journals to-day speaks of the deceased as "the great and good man," "the true and noble character," &c., all of which was no doubt regarded as in bad taste if not offensive to the commander of the Gulf Department, and induced him, as he did, to thwart the further ebullitions of feeling that were on the point of being carried out.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the Secretary of the Treasury favors the proposition that has been before the Committees of Congress for some time, to give in payment to National Banks holding compound interest notes as part of their legal reserve loan, certificates at a lower rate of interest equal to one-half of their required loan, which reserve is now about two hundred millions of dollars. These will be practically to the banks the same as legal-tenders, for they can demand legal-tenders for them on ten day's notice.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE LIQUOR AND LOTTERY TRAFFIC.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day a decision was rendered in the liquor and lottery cases, the United States vs. Vassar, Same vs. Croft, from New-York, Same vs. Green and four other cases from New-Jersey, and Same vs. Swaine, from Massachusetts. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE read the opinion of the Court in these cases, holding that neither a license under the act of 1864, nor a special tax under the act of 1866, confers upon the party licensed, or who pays the tax, authority to carry on the licensed business contrary to the laws of a State. There is no conflict of law in the premises, the act of Congress providing for the Federal taxation of a business not being inconsistent with the right of a State to tax and regulate such business carried on within its limits. Hence parties, as in the State of New-York in one case, claiming the right to sell lottery tickets, contrary to the laws of the States, by virtue of a license from the Federal Government, and parties claiming the right to sell, as in another case, without paying a Federal tax of $100, because the State law forbids the business, are both in error, and so in respect to parties claiming the same rights in New-Jersey, and parties claiming the right to sell liquor in Massachusetts. Judgments accordingly, one opinion disposing of all the cases. No dissenting opinion was read.

No. 86. United States vs. Amigo, et al., and now No. 63, Jackson, et al., intervenors, appellants, vs. Amigo, et al. Decrees affirmed per Justice Field.

No. 66. United States, appellants, vs. De Lerosnd, et al. Decree reversed per Justice Davis.

No. 91. Leftwitch, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Secanse. Judgment affirmed by Justice Miller.

No. 93. Ware et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Judgment affirmed by Justice Clifford.

No. 80. German and another, appelants, vs. The United States. Appeal dismissed.

No. 353. Flemming, appellant, vs. Soulter. Motion to vacate superseded, and to dismiss appeal overruled.

No. 132. Robbins, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Chicago. Argument concluded.

No. 123. The Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Sickles et al.

No. 127 is the next cause.

COURTS OF CLAIMS.

Dorsheimer vs. the United States. Demurrer sustained, and petition dismissed. Opinion by Justice Casey, Justice Mott dissenting.

Smith vs. United States. Judgment for claimant for $2,347 50. Opinion by Justice Laraing.

Creeks vs. The United States. Judgment for claimant for $2,345 50. Opinion by Justice Mott.

Byson vs. The United States. Cause argued.

Dennis vs. The United States. Cause submitted.

Harvey vs. The United States. Submitted.

James vs. The United States. Argument.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Senate took no action whatever on the Colorado Veto Message. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was presented to the President at the same time the other was, and a communication in relation to it is expected to-morrow.

NEW NAVY REGISTER.

The *Navy Register* for the year 1867 has just been issued. It shows that since January, 1866, twenty-five vessels have been sold and one, the *New Ironsides*, destroyed by fire. Of the iron-clads 21 are laid up at League Island, 10 at New-Orleans, 8 at Mound City, 5 at Washington, 2 at Boston and 2 at San Francisco. The entire number of vessels of all kinds is 274. Beside Admiral FARRAGUT and Vice-Admiral PORTER, there are ten Rear-Admirals on the active list and seventeen on the retired list.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Col. J. V. BOMFORD, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, N. C., reports to Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, under date of Jan. 20, the operations of the Bureau in that State during the month of December last. He states that the more than ordinary severity of the cold season, together with the diminished call for labor, has caused much destitution, and a large demand upon the Government has, in consequence, been made for food. The issue of rations to destitute whites did not commence until the middle of the month, which issue, including that to the regularly organized hospitals and asylums, amounted to 13,932 full rations. Many of the sub-districts where destitution prevailed had not been heard from at the end of the month. In consequence of the difficulty of investigating cases in some parts of the State, the scarcity of employment and prevailing destitution has led many of the freed people to embrace opportunities to contract with responsible parties to go to Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. Some time ago orders were received to break up the settlements along the coast as rapidly as possible without injury to the freedmen located there. The population of Roanoke Island has been reduced one-half since September last, 150 persons havingleft during December, and more will leave as soon as transportation can be obtained. All these people have found employment in the eastern counties, where they have located, this being the season when schools are most prosperous. Col. BOMFORD reports favorable progress in the work of education. on the 31st of December there were in operation 118 schools, with 122 teachers and 3,941 pupils. Since transferring to the Civil Courts the authority formerly held by the Bureau, no arrests have been made by its officers, and but few cases of a criminal character came under their notice, all of which are referred to the proper tribunals. During the month there were under treatment in the various hospitals in the State 1,081 persons. Of this number there were 575 discharged and 25 deaths, leaving still under treatment Dec. 31, 1866, 481 persons. At Charlotte a few cases of small-pox appeared, but all are now convalescent.

HARBOR AND SHIP CANAL.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just completed the examination of the list of selections preliminary to vesting title to the State of Michigan, amounting in the aggregate to 200,000 acres, to aid in building a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Kewenaw Point, Lake Superior, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The various rumors circulated with reference to the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, have their origin in the simple fact that the work has been stopped by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of Mr. CLARKE, the Superintendent. A corps of experts are now engaged in counting the currency and securities in Mr. CLARKE's bureau, to ascertain whether the amount which should be on hand is now in his possession. This examination has been in progress since last Tuesday. All reports or charges against the honesty and integrity of the Superintendent of this Bureau are thus far without foundation, as no discrepancy to warrant such a conclusion has been discovered.

REPORTED TREASURY FRAUDS.

Rumors of extensive frauds in the Currency Bureau are circulating, but nothing is known of positiveness thereto. Mr. MCCULLOCH has made an examination into the subject, and stated a few minutes since that he had not been able to discover any wilful error. It is said the Committee of Ways and Means propose to make an examination themselves if the House will grant them permission.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT PIECE.

Samples of the new five-cent piece have been received at the Treasury Department. The coinage has already been commenced at the Mint, to which application for them must be made.

THREE PER CENT. NOTES.

There is no probability that the Ways and Means Committee will be able to agree upon the bill authorizing an issue of three per cent. notes to take the place of the compounds.

WASHOE CITY.

A map of Washoe City, in Washoe County, Nevada, has been received at the General Land Office. It exhibits the site of the same as laid out in blocks and lots, with proof that the city contains over 1,000 inhabitants, has a good substantial Court-house, many business houses and private residences, and showing that this flourishing little city, the county site of Washoe County, is the growth of a little over three years.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

There is no authority for the statement that the President would veto the Niagara Ship Canal Bill. He has never expressed himself against the proposed measure.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Mate COLLINS J. ANDERSON has resigned. Midshipmen WASHBURNE MAYNARD and JOHN J. HUNS, who were recently ordered to the *Susquehanna*, have had their orders revoked, and have been placed on waiting orders. Gunner JOSEPH SWIFT has been ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

CORRECTION.

The letter of the Mexican Minister at Washington, published in to-day's New-York papers, and relating to the spurious Mexican bonds, contained an error. It should read as follows: "These fraudulent bonds are reported to be issued under a *pretended* contract," and not under a "printed" contract, &c.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of GEO. S. HILLIARD to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

The Admission of Colorado—The President's Veto of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The following Veto Message has been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, a bill entitled "An Act to admit the State of Colorado into the Union," to which I cannot consistently with my sense of duty give my approval. With the exception of an additional section containing new provisions, it is substantially the same as the bill of a similar title passed by Congress during the last session, submitted to the President for his approval, returned with the objections contained in a message bearing date the 15th of May last, and yet awaiting the reconsideration of the Senate. A second bill, having in view the same purpose, has now passed both Houses of Congress, and been presented for my signature. Having again carefully considered the subject, I have been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been communicated to Congress. I find, on the contrary, there are many objections to the proposed legislation of which I was not at that time aware, and that while several of those which I then assigned have in the interval gained in strength, yet others have been created by the altered character of the measure now submitted. The Constitution under which this State Government is proposed to be formed very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption, and the admission of the State into the Union, shall continue as if the Constitution had not been adopted.

Among those laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors. This bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the laws of the United States, negroes and mulattoes are citizens, and subject to the duties as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill however was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law of the Territory; yet in the bill now before me by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other rights to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed. The incongruity thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might indeed be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will result in such inquiry if this bill become a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution. That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It nowhere says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union, or for any other purpose; and yet this bill is as clear an attempt to make the institutions as any in which the people themselves could engage.

In view of this action of Congress, the House of Representatives of the Territory have earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people. Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume, and it is certainly foreign to the purpose of Congress to force upon a community against their will a Government which they do not believe themselves capable of sustaining. The following is a copy of the protest alluded to, as officially transmitted to me:

Whereas, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives of this Territory, That representing as we do the last and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to a vote of the people for the reasons: First, that we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our Government; second, that we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State Government. For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force upon us a Government against our will.

Upon information which I considered reliable, I assumed in my message of the 15th of May last that the population of Colorado was not more than 30,000, and expressed the opinion that this number was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy the privileges of a State. It appears that previous to that time the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law authorizing a census of the population to be taken. The law made it the duty of the Assessors in the several counties to take the census in connection with the annual assessments, and, in order to secure a correct enumeration of the population, allowed them liberal compensation for the service by paying them for every name returned, and added to their previous oath of office an oath to perform this duty with fidelity. From the accompanying official report it appears that returns have been received from fifteen out of the eighteen counties into which the State is divided, and their population amounts in the aggregate to 24,909; the three remaining counties are estimated to contain 3,000, making a total population of 27,909. This census was taken in the Summer season, when, it is claimed, the population is much larger than at any other period, as in the Autumn miners in large numbers leave their work and return to the East with the results of their Summer enterprise. The population, it will be observed, is but slightly in excess of one-fifth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single Congressional district in any of the States, that number being 127,000. I am unable to perceive any good reason for such great disparity in the right of representation, giving as it would to the people of Colorado not only this vast advantage in the House of Representatives, but an equality in the Senate, where the other States are represented by millions. With perhaps a single exception no such inequality as this has ever before been attempted. I know that it is claimed that the population of the different States at the time of their admission has varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than the population of each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods. The obvious intent of the Constitution was that no State should be admitted with a less population than the ratio of representation at the time of application. The limitation in the second section of the first article of the Constitution declaring that "each State shall have at least one Representative," was manifestly designed to protect the States which originally composed the Union from being deprived, in the event of a waning population, of a voice in the popular branch of Congress, and was never intended as a warrant to force a new State into the Union with a representative population far below that which might at the time be required of sister members of the Confederacy. This bill, in view of the prohibition of the same section, which declares that, "the number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000," is at least a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution. It is respectfully submitted that, however Congress, under the pressure of circumstances, may have admitted two or three States with less than a representative population at the time, there has been no instance in which an application for admission has ever been entertained when the population, as officially ascertained, was below 30,000. Were there any doubt of this being the true construction of the Constitution it would be dispelled by the early and long-continued practice of the Federal Government. For nearly sixty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no State was admitted with a population believed at the time to be less than the current ratio for a Representative, and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the principle was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously the result of sectional strife, we would do well to regard it as a warning of evil rather than as an example for imitation, and I think candid men of all parties will agree that the inspiring cause of this wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a vain attempt to balance those antagonisms which refused to be reconciled except through the bloody arbitrament of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and leading States admitted since 1845, viz.: Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Kansas, including Texas, which was admitted that year, have all come with an ample population for one representative, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two. To demonstrate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table containing a list of the States admitted since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, with the dates of admission, the ratio of representation, and the representative population when admitted, deduced from the United States census tables; the calculation being made for the period of the decade corresponding with the date of admission:

States.	Admitted.	Ratio.	Population.
Vermont	1791	33,000	93,320
Kentucky	1792	33,000	95,638
Tennessee	1796	33,000	73,864
Ohio	1802	35,000	85,443
Louisiana	1812	35,000	75,212
Indiana	1816	35,000	96,110
Mississippi	1817	35,000	53,677
Illinois	1818	35,000	46,274
Alabama	1819	35,000	111,150
Maine	1820	35,000	298,335
Missouri	1821	35,000	69,250
Arkansas	1836	47,700	65,170
Michigan	1837	47,700	158,073
Florida	1845	70,680	57,951
Texas	1845	70,680	189,327
Iowa	1846	70,680	132,572
Wisconsin	1848	70,680	250,497
California	1850	70,680	92,597
Oregon	1858	93,492	44,630
Minnesota	1858	93,492	138,909
Kansas	1861	93,492	107,206
West Virginia	1862	93,492	349,628
Nevada	1864	127,000	not known

Colorado, which it is now proposed to admit as a State, contains, as has already been stated, a population less than 28,000, while the present ratio of representation is 127,000. There can be no reason that I can perceive for the admission of Colorado that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other Territory now organized, and I submit whether if this bill become a law it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dakota, Montana and Idaho must be received as States whenever they present themselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants they may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Senators and four or five new members of the House of Representatives would thus be admitted to represent a population scarcely exceeding that which in any other portion of the nation is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives, while the average for two Senators in the Union as now constituted is at least 1,000,000 of people. It would surely be unjust to all other sections of the Union to enter upon a policy with regard to the admission of new States which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the National Legislature upon communities which in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to come be retained under the fostering care and protection of the National Government.

If it is deemed just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, and to admit all the Territories to the rights and privileges of States, irrespective of their population or fitness for such Government, it is submitted, whether it would not be well to devise such measures as will bring the subject before the country for consideration and decision; this would seem to be evidently wise, because as has already been stated, if it is right to admit Colorado, there is no reason for the exclusion of the other Territories—it is no answer to these suggestions that an enabling act was passed authorizing the people of Colorado to take action on this subject—it is well known that that act was passed in consequence of representations that the population reached, according to some statements as high as eighty thousand, and to none less than fifty thousand, and was growing with a rapidity that by the time the admission could be consummated would secure a population of over a hundred thousand. These representations prove to have been wholly fallacious, and in addition the people of the Territory by a deliberate vote, decided that they would not assume the responsibility of a State government. By that decision they entirely exhausted all power that was conferred by the enabling act, and there has been no step taken since in relation to the admission that has had the slightest sanction of warrant of law. The proceedings upon which the present application is based was in the utter absence of all law in relation to it.

There is no evidence that the votes on the question of the formation of a State government bear any relation whatever to the sentiment of the Territory. The protest of the House of Representatives, previously quoted, is conclusive evidence to the contrary. But if none of these reasons existed against the proposed enactment, the bill itself, besides being unconstitutional in conferring power upon a person unknown to the laws, and who may never have a legal existence, is so framed as to render its execution almost impossible. It is indeed a question whether it is not in itself a nullity. To say the least, it is of exceedingly doubtful propriety, to confer the power proposed in the bill upon the Governor elect, for as by its own terms the Constitution is not to take effect until after the admission of the State. He in the meantime has no more authority than any other private citizen; but even supposing him to be clothed with sufficient authority to convene the Legislature, what constitutes the State Legislature to which is to be referred the question of the conditions imposed by Congress? Is a new body to be elected and convened by proclamation of the Governor elect? Or, is it that body which met more than a year ago under the provisions of the State Constitution? By reference to the second section of the schedule, and to the eighteenth section of the fourth article of the State Constitution, it will be seen that the term of the members of the House of Representatives, and that of one-half of the members of the Senate, expire on the first Monday of the present month. It is clear that if there were no intrinsic objections to the bill itself, in relation to the purposes to be accomplished this objection would be fatal, as it is apparent that the provisions of the third section of the bill to admit Colorado, have reference to a period and a state of facts entirely different from the present, and affairs as they now exist, and if carried into effect must necessarily lead to confusion. Even if it were settled that the old and not a new body were to act, it would be found impracticable to execute the law, because a considerable number of the members, as I am informed, have ceased to be residents of the Territory, and in the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act, there would not be sufficient time to fill the vacancies by new elections, were there any authority under which they could be held. It may not be improper to add that if the proceedings were all regular, and the result to be obtained were desirable, simple justice to the people of the Territory would require a longer period than sixty days within which to obtain action on the conditions proposed by the third section of the bill.

There are, as is well known, large portions of the Territory with which there is and can be no communication, there being several counties which, from November to May, can only be reached by persons traveling on foot, while with other regions of the Territory occupied by a large portion of the population there is very little more freedom of access. Thus, if this bill should become a law, it would be impracticable to obtain any expression of public sentiment in reference to its provisions, with a view to enlighten the Legislature if the old body were called together, and, of course, equally impracticable to procure the election of a new body. This defect might have been remedied by an extension of the time, and a submission of the question to the people, with a full opportunity to enable them to express their sentiments.

The admission of a new State has generally been regarded as an epoch in our history; but after the most careful and anxious inquiry on the subject, I cannot perceive that the proposed proceeding is in conformity with the policy which, from the origin of the Government, has uniformly prevailed in the admission of new States. I therefore return the bill to the Senate without my signature.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1867.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 23.

The Press dispatches report that the new tariff bill increasing duties on imported goods is moving swiftly through the Senate. The curse of tariff legislation is instability. Congress is eternally tinkering at the tariff. The present bill, if it passes, will make the eleventh change in the space of five years. Every three, six or nine months the tariff is put higher than before, and the cry is still for more tariff. Where is this thing to end? Is there to be no limit? Are not the goods and wares purchased and consumed by the people already dear enough, and taxed heavily enough?

The following are the dates of the various tariff bills that have been passed by Congress during the last five years:

1. The act of March 2, 1861, which nearly doubled the taxes on foreign goods imposed by the tariff act of May 3, 1857.
2. The act of Aug. 5, 1861, which increased the duties levied by the previous act.
3. The Act of Dec. 24, 1861, providing for higher duties.
4. The Act of July 14, 1862, providing for higher duties.
5. The Act of March 3, 1863, which imposed still higher duties.
6. Act of June 30, 1864, which imposed much higher duties on nearly everything.
7. The Act of March 3, 1865, which imposed yet higher duties on some things.
8. The Act of March 14, 1866, which imposed additional duties on various things.
9. The Act of May 16, 1866, which imposed more duties on some articles.
10. Lastly the Act of July 28, 1866, which imposed from four to twenty per cent. additional duty on everything.
11. And now we have a bill going through the Senate, which nearly doubles the aggregate to all those ten-fold tariffs, on some articles, and seriously increases the taxes on scores of other articles.

Each of the foregoing additions to the taxes on imported commodities was followed by increased frauds on the revenue by smugglers, importers and Custom-house officers; and if the bill before the Senate becomes a law, there will be still greater frauds, adulterations, evasions, bribery, perjury, and cheating of all kinds practiced for the purpose of evading the increased duties.

Commissioner WELLS, in his report, says: "Looking at the tariff from a revenue point of view, few or no reasons can be adduced in support of a demand for any extensive change in its existing rates, inasmuch as the revenue derived from the tariff since its revision in 1864 has reached a point much larger than ever was anticipated, and beyond which no material increase can probably be obtained under any other condition save that of a large increase of importations—a condition which is not desirable nor likely to immediately occur." It may with truth be further added, that the maximum of protection to American industry from a tariff on foreign products has been reached, and on many articles passed. All further additions to the tariff can have but the effect of enabling one interest to prey on another's. The highest revenue point is already reached; the highest protection point is passed. Many important and useful branches of industry are crippled and languishing from excessive duties on articles essential to their production. Not a cent more tax can be levied on anything without doing more harm than good; and only those who are seeking to make gain at the expense of the rest of the community are asking Congress to pile more stones on the lofty pyramid of external taxation.

The tariff of 1864 furnished all the protection that the protectionists wanted. The subsequent additions were made at the instance of the prohibitionists and speculators. Look at the duties imposed by the tariff of 1864-5, and the large revenue derived therefrom for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1866:

The total importations were	$437,628,966
Of which was specie	10,339,156
Free list goods	18,881,579
Total free goods	69,129,755
Total dutiable goods	368,508,651
Amount of duties received	179,046,630
Percentage of duties to dutiable imports	48.60

On many of the articles of ordinary consumption, the rate of duty imposed is much in excess of the general average as above given. For example, the duty on silks averaged 60 per cent.; on spool cotton, 64@74; on files, 58; on pig iron, 52; bar iron, 68½; round and square iron, 77; hoop iron, 73; band, 64; refined iron, 58@86½; wire, 55; steel grain, 42@69½. The free list of goods consisted chiefly of Canadian products under the Reciprocity Act now abolished; and since the act of May, 1866, a heavy tax is imposed on the American consumers of Canadian products.

The Tariff Act of July 28, 1866, considerably increased the tax on the American consumers of imported goods and wares by adding to the invoice cost the ocean freights, insurance, commissions, drayage, storage, box and baleage, and all other expenses attending importation, and levying on the aggregate of these charges an average of 48½ per cent. The increase on the previous rates thus made is hard to determine, but it may safely be estimated at six to eight per cent. on the average, which added to the previous average of 48½, makes 54 to 56½ per cent. as the present tax in gold on American consumers of imported products. And yet not satisfied with this perfectly awful rate of taxation, the lobby are driving a bill through the Senate which increases the duties clear up into the sixties or seventies.

Compare the present tariff with the rates of duties undr previous tariffs, and then say it it be not high enough:

	Per cent.
Tariff of 1821, average	34½
Tariff of May 22, 1824, average	38½
Tariff of May 19, 1828, average	41½
Tariff of July 14, 1832, average	31½
Tariff of Sept. 11, 1841, average	23½
Tariff of Aug. 30, 1842, (Clay's,) average	38
Tariff of ——, 1846, average	27½
Tariff of May 3, 1857, average	20½
Tariff of August and December, 1861, average	36½
Tariff of Aug. 14, 1862, average	40
Tariff of June 30, 1864, average	48½
Tariff of July 28, 1866, average	55½

It will be seen that the present tariff adds fourteen per cent. more tax on foreign goods consumed by our people than any previous tariff that ever existed, from the close of the Revolution to the present day. And to cap the climax, it is now gravely proposed by the grave and aeverend Senators to increase this enormous tax on our citizens yet more—not for the benefit of the Treasury, but at the instance of a brazen, importunate lobby, who represent greedy special interests and conscienceless speculators, who seek to plunder the remainder of the community under color of law, and call it "promoting American industry." From all such patriots, good Lord deliver us!

Failures.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 28.

KEYS, BROTHERS & CO., Stock Brokers, and GLASS & CO., Bankers, have suspended.

The Veiled Prophet

Tried in vain to entrance the lover of Zelica with Asiatic perfumes. He resisted their influence, but could he have resisted the enrapturing smell of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Impossible!

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Mnufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "*The Troches*," as they give prompt relief.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 38.

Auction Sale.

The first-class four-story Store, southwest corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, by order of Trustees, to close an estate.

Sale peremptory. Maps, &c., at auction-room, No. 3 Pine-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly removes pain, and never fails to cure Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Pains in the Head or Face.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

DIED.

CARLISLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, GEORGE, only son of James F. and Lucy Heilen Alexander Carlisle, aged 1 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from No. 127 East 39th-st.

DAVIS.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 27, after a short illness, CHARLES AUG. DAVIS, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

GOSMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, JONATHAN B. GOSMAN, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 210 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Ithaca for interment.

HYATT.—At her residence in Yorktown, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 28, Mrs. MARY HYATT, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Meet at the house at 1½ o'clock.

HATHAWAY.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 27, after a severe illness, AMZI HATHAWAY, aged 53 years.

His friends and those of the family and his son, Theo. E. Hathaway, and brothers-in-law, Edward G. and Adolph Dumabant, the Directors of the East River National Bank, members of Seventh Company, Seventh Regiment, members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 12 Varick-place Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock precisely.

JONES.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, MARIETTA A. SNOW, widow of the late Capt. Wm. P. Jones, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Mariners' Temple, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, RUFUS LEAVITT, of Flushing, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Flushing, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 9½ A. M.

MURRAY.—On Monday, Jan. 28, ROSE, wife of the late Thomas Murray, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Hugh and Henry Murray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., from her late residence, corner of 11th-av. and 43d-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PRENTICE.—On Monday, Jan. 28, in Brooklyn, FOWLER PRENTICE, M. D., aged 28 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

QUILLIARD.—At Rondout, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 26, SOPHIE QUILLIARD, in the 35th year of her age.

STONE.—On Monday morning, Jan. 28, HELEN M., wife of Wm. W. Stone.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 22 Washington-square.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILLARD.—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 19, of consumption, SARAH F., wife of Clarence Willard, aged 25 years.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS.
New Styles. Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA will visit New-York professionally EVERY TUESDAY. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.; office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; his medicines may be obtained there at all times; advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his respirometer. $5.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE.
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSION for adopting plans for United States Post-Office and Courts in the City of New-York, held at the Post-Office in said City Jan. 28, 1867, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, it is desirable that the advertisement for plans, &c., for the Post-Office should be such as will encourage the best architects of the country to compete,

Resolved, That in order that this Commission can adopt a course most likely to secure fair and full competition among architects for plans, specifications and estimates for the Post-Office, that architects be invited to communicate in writing on or before Feb. 5, 1867, to John T. Hoffman, Mayor, or James Kelly, Postmaster, what offer of compensation should be made by the Commission to the architect whose plans and specifications shall be accepted, and what compensation, if any, must be made to those whose plans and specifications may not be accepted.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

PILES.—THIS DISTRESSING AFFECTION PERMANENTLY cured. No surgical operation required. The worst cases successfully treated. Apply at Dr. A. UPHAM'S Medical Office, No. 39 East Fourth-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

RELIEF FOR THE CRETANS.—CONTRIBUTIONS may be addressed to the order of Samuel G. Ward, Treasurer of the New-York Greek Relief Fund, No. 56 Wall-st. For the Executive Committee.
C. K. TUCKERMAN, Secretary.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS OF DENMARK and the Young Czarewitch of Russia; eminent American Divines, including Reverend Doctors STEVENS, THOMSON, DURBIN, MCCLINTOCK, MORRIS, JANES, SIMPSON, WHEDON, AMES, NAST, ELLIOTT and HAVEN; also, Hon. J. M. HOWARD, Capt. E. B. WARD and KERI-KERI, an Australian Cannibal: "Your Likeness," by Rev. Dr. WESTON; Self-Government; Pope's Essay on Man, &c., in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY,
COLORADO:
A SUMMER TRIP.
By BAYARD TAYLOR.
12mo. $1 50.
Also, Now Ready, New Editions of
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In one very elegantly printed volume, fine paper, uncut.
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The publisher needs but call the attention of the reading public to the themes of these dramas—one of which is the most awful and pathetic of all to Christian minds, while the other has never perhaps received, as yet, much more than a melodramatic treatment in English. He flatters himself he has brought out the work in a style befitting its high subjects.
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FEBRUARY NUMBER READY.
Containing thirty Illustrations, including a Steel Portrait of Col. Marshall P. Wilder, with his biography. Also, articles by Messrs. Parkman, Breck, Hyde, Burr, Samuels and others.
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J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
Agents wanted in every town and district, to canvass for this popular Magazine.

TO LOVERS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.
A two or three months' health and pleasure trip is contemplated to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The attractions being an out-of-the-way old Spanish city, a lovely climate, luscious fruits, earthquakes every few days, and a jolly, tropical place generally. A few agreeable people, (neither too old nor too stupid to enjoy the haps and mishaps of such a trip,) who would like to join a small party of ladies and gentlemen, starting Feb. 6, may call on or address OUR ARTIST IN CUBA, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

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Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
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Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
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BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th instant.
JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BOWLES, DREVET & CO.,
NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

Circular traveling credits issued and cashed.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $49,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
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C. A. HAND,
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BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
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FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE, E. F. C. YOUNG, T. R. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its Third Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due on Feb. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect same.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.
JAN. 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Lawrence Railroad Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, on and after that date.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¾	107⅞	June, 7-30	104⅝	104¾
Coupon, 1881	107¾	107⅞	July, 7-30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅛	106	June, C.I.N't's '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¾	107⅞	July, C.I.N't's '64	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.N't's '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.N't's '64	115¼	115½
5-20 " new, '65	104⅝	104⅞	Dec., C.I.N't's '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered	99¾	99⅞	May, C.I.N't's '65	112¼	112½
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99⅞	Aug., C.I.N't's '65	111¼	111½
Gold	134¾	134⅞	Sept., C.I.N't's '65	110⅞	111
August, 7-30	104⅝	104¾	Oct., C.I.N't's '65	110⅝	110⅞

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed, subject to CHECK AT SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made, with PROMPT RETURNS.

REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS cashed.

All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH and } Late with Fisk & Hatch.
O. B. FOOTE, }
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FISK & HATCH, Bankers;
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late with G. S. Robbins & Son,
Dealer in Commercial Paper.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine,
New-York.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
(City of Chicago,) Bonds for sale by
TYLER, WRENN & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK HAVING so many applications to build houses, solicit subscriptions to fill and increase the capital stock.

The investment it is expected will pay to stockholders a dividend of at least 20 PER CENT., and at the same time will be a great advantage to purchasers.

Subscription books now open at the temporary office of the Bank, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25.

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1867, from the following-named bonds, will be paid on or after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
C. and N. W. R. Co. first preferred sinking fund.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Appleton extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Green Bay extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. general first mortgage.
C. and N. W. R. Co. consolidated sinking fund.
G. and C. U. R. R. Co. first mortgage.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 9th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. [illegible], 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the [illegible] day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, and from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or stations as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude [illegible] degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude [illegible] degrees, [illegible] Territory of Dacotah, west of [illegible], Territory of Idaho, [illegible] and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x21½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M. j.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the [illegible], for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
15,000 sup. feet roofing felt or tarred paper.
[illegible]
300 feet rubber hose with couplings 1 inch.
4 dozen globe stop-valves, ½ inch to 1¼ inches.
4 boiler tubes, American, lap-welded, 3 inches diameter, 7 feet 6 inches long.
One planing-machine to plane 8 feet long, 30 inches wide and 30 inches high.
One Parsons machine, No. 60, extra large, for heavy plate (double geared) rollers, 3 inches diameter, 37 inches long.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
[illegible] pounds copper wire for coupling hose.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
227 light double thick crown glass.
2,500 pounds red lead, dry.
22,000 pounds white lead, in oil.
5,000 pounds black paint, in oil, 25-lb. and 50-lb. kegs.
2,000 pounds yellow ochre.
500 pounds green paint, in oil, 10-lb. cans.
2,600 pounds white zinc paint.
50 gallons Demar varnish, 10-gallon cans.
50 sash tools.
100 yards hair cloth, 30 inches.
500 yards gimp.
20 gross upholsterer's buttons.
25 coils B lead pipe, ¾ inch to 1¼ inches.
500 oars, 12 feet to 17 feet.
1,000 pounds copper boat-nails, 6s, 8s, 10s.
250 kegs and 22,000 pounds wrought-iron spikes, 6 inch to 9 inch.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
8,000 feet black walnut, 1 to 3 inches thick.
6,000 feet white pine box, 1 to 1¼ inches.
100 Martin boiler tube brushes.
6 dozen door mats (one-half rubber.)
50 seamless brass boiler tubes, 5 feet long, 2¼ inches outside diameter.
2 circular heads, 76¾ inches diameter, ⅝ inch thick, charcoal boiler plate No. 1.
400 feet copper wire rope, ¾ inch diameter.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
300 yards unbleached muslin.
100 pounds camphor.
100 sheep-skins, in wool.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil.
100 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil.
3 lengths of leather hose, 50 feet each, with "Gaylor's" patent couplings.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon,

at Robert's stores, Brooklyn, between Wall and Fulton sts., near the Wall-st. Ferry, (under Port Wardens Inspection for account of whom it may concern,)

9,082 BAGS JAVA RICE.

Ex ship *Rangoon*, damaged on voyage.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious FINE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-av., southwest corner of Fourteenth-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur of this city, collected during the last thirty years in Europe, Canada and America, and never before publicly exhibited in this country.

In this collection are many very fine pictures, pronounced by connoisseurs to be undoubted originals, which are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public. Among them will be found the works of

Rubens, Bassano, Paola Veronese,
Rembrandt, P. Bril, Brenghel,
J. Vernet, D. Teniers, Berghems,
Corregio, Velasquez, Watteau,
Wovermans, Van Bemmil, Salvater Rosa,
M. Carravaggio, Lairesse, DeHeem,
Maralle, Guercino, Giordana, and others.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening at the galleries as above. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers or at the gallery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of the estate, of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:
$285 of year 1859. $720 of year 1860.
$530 of year 1861. $720 of year 1862.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WHITE-ST.—Two lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the north side of White-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, and known as Nos. 14 and 16 White-st., being together 50 feet in width by 100 feet in depth; immediate possession can be had if desired.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.

30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

NO. 102 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.

Map and particulars at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, 20TH AND 21ST STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:

BEAVER-ST.—Valuable four-story brick-store No. 39 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts.; lot about 21x103.6.

GREENWICH-ST.—No. 88, three-story brick building, near Rector-st. about 25x115.

WEST 20TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; 25x40 feet; lot 25x92.

WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x55 feet; lot 25x92.

Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT, ON 1ST-ST., EXTENDING TO THE EAST RIVER, SOUTH 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The valuable plot of ground, 380 by 400 feet, at Williamsburgh, comprising the entire front on East River and South 9th to 11th-st., and from 1st-st. to East River, with three slips with sufficient water for the largest vessels. The advantageous situation of this property, and its nearness to the centre of business, makes it valuable for all business purposes, and especially for storage.

Maps, showing the exact dimensions and location, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, WARREN AND DUANE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ralph I. Bush, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST.—The five story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Dey and Fulton sts., and known as No. 186, being 22.11 by an average depth of 84 feet.

WARREN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Warren-st., near West-st., and known as No. 122, being 23x90 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., and known as No. 185, being 20x80 feet.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORES AND DWELLINGS IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange Salesroom, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the valuable store, No. 267 Fulton, near Tillary-st.; the large store and two dwellings, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Nassau-st., at the corner of Pearl-st.; the brick house and lot, No. 110 Warren-st., near Hoyt-st.; the two brick houses and lots, Nos. 183 and 187 Degraw-st., near Hicks-st.; seven frame houses and lots on Ryerson and Houston sts., near De Kalb-av. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 20 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION, ON ACCOUNT OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 17TH-ST.—The handsome three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 20 West 17th-st., south side, near 5th-av. The house is 33.4 by about 70 feet, including the back building, built in the most substantial manner, has four rooms on a floor, is very cheerful, and contains all conveniences and comforts. Lot 33.4 by 92 feet. Possession May 1, 1867. Terms—Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage or the whole can be paid.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 114TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 114TH-ST.—Four lots of ground on the north side of 114th-st., 350 feet west of 8th-av., each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Book Trade Salesrooms No. 488 Broadway.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 28 AND 29—Sale of a valuable Private Library, containing a large assortment of standard and popular literature; among which may be mentioned Appleton's Cyclopedia, 16 vols.; Buffon's Œuvres, 22 vols.; L'Ancien Moniteur, 32 vols.; Burke's Works, 8 vols., full calf, elegant; Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, 8 vols., 4to., half mor.; London Punch 20 vols., &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE AND SALE IN PARTITION

Of valuable improved real estate situate on Washington, Bleecker, 13th, 14th and 35th sts., and 7th-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick store and lot on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. [illegible].

BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story (mastic front) brick house and lot on south side of Bleecker-st., between Hancock and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 18[illegible]. Lot 21x98 feet.

By order of the executors of the estate of David Samson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz:

WEST 13TH-ST.—The three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot on the north side of West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 151. Lot 20.10x75 feet.

WEST 14TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 205. Lot 25x126.6.

7TH-AV.—The two lots of land, with the three and four story brick stores thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., and known as Nos. 398 and 400. Lots 24.9x50 feet each.

WEST 35TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on south side of West 35th-st., directly in the rear of the 7th-av. lots, and known as No. 2.8. Lot 25x49.6.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining room, library, chamber furniture, aubison, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, black walnut library suites in green reps, rosewood suites in crimson, brocatel, black walnut book-cases, Turkish easy chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., decorative vases, rosewood etageres, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Ialsing, Narvesen & Lindsted, 2 black walnut 7-octave mahogany pianos, made in Paris.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND CLOSING SALE OF SUPERB ROMAN AND FLORENTINE MARBLE TAZZAS, VASES, MOSAIC TABLES, MARBLE and ALABASTER STATUETTES, BUSTS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, at the new salesroom, Nos. 940 and 942 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., the balance of importation of Sig. Torello Bensi, comprising LIFE SIZE BUSTS with elegant marble pedestals, Statuettes of THREE GRACES, FLORA, TRAGEDY, COMEDY, &c.; also, superb Roman and Florentine Marble and Agate Tazzas, Vases, Baskets, Fruit, Birds, &c. The sale will be without reserve, and the statuary, &c., is

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, HARRISON AND DUANE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—Three lots, with brick and frame house thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., and known as Nos. 350, 352 and 354 Greenwich-st., being 75 feet 6 inches, by 77 feet 8 inches.

DUANE-ST.—The two four-story brick stores and lots situate on the north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as Nos. 191 and 193 Duane-st. Vaults under the sidewalk in front of said premises, being 20x50 feet each.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST 46TH-ST.—Frame house and lots Nos. 331, 333, 335, 300 feet west 10th-av.

76TH-ST.—Three lots between 3d and 4th avs.

10TH-AV.—Brick house and lot No. 173 near 21st-st.

111TH-ST.—Valuable gore, No. 225 east of 5th-av.

99TH-ST.—Two lots south side, between 2d and 3d avs.

HART-ST., BROOKLYN.—Frame house and lot No.—between Marcy and Tompkins avs.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead.	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery,) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on West 25th-st., four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 58, south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., 20x98.9. Terms easy.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on Amity-st., three-story brick house and lot, No. 19, north side, between Mercer and Greene, 19x75. Terms easy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance, due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF DISTRAINED GOODS.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the bonded warehouse of MICHAEL J. RYAN, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., 25 packages, containing about 200 gross of fancy dress buttons, distrained upon for non-payment of internal revenue taxes.

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., }
o16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
WILLIAM LINTZ, }
s18-law6mTu*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PROTRACTED MEETING WILL BEgin THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, in "Christian Church," 28th-st., near Broadway. Preaching EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. N. GILBERT, of Syracuse. All are invited.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

as follows:

AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.

OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 173 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON. Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail very low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman not long in the country, either a assistant nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; will be found willing and industrious in any light position in a respectable family; can refer to first-class families as to character and respectability. Call for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a nice plain sewer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 7 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman who understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 377 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family. Is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABE AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman to sew by the week or month, in some private family; can sew on the machine; also understands all kinds of fancy work, cut and fit children and ladies' clothes of all kinds; good City reference. Call at No. 126 6th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, to do chamber work and waiting, or would do general housework; has good city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman a situation as ladies maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking, also operating on Wheeler & Wilsons machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress, or would do the chamberwork and fine washing of a respectable private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; best of reference as to capability and character; would go out by the day or week. Any one needing such may call at No. 100 11th-st., for Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for recommended English, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, &c., of all nations; City or country.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by the bottle. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, THE position of housekeeper, or would take care of an invalid; has had long experience and first-class City references. Call on Monday at No. 153 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl a situation as a good cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can bring good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 Macdougal-st., corner of Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain seamstress, by a highly recommended and competent young woman, who is neat and obliging. Call or address B. M., Harrison's, No. 164 West 20th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly—soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands thoroughly English and American cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation in a private family as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 339 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands pastry, game and soups, and all family cooking; no objection to assist at washing; has two years' reference. Call at Grammar School No. 40, East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in washing. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days. Best references.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, boys' clothes and dressmaking; would engage by the day, week or month. Can be seen all this week at No. 181 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; is capable to take a place as thorough cook, but prefers the other. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork or waiting; is willing and obliging; can give City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly, and is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good references; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at No. 99 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress; she is a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can flute, do up fine muslins, &c.; City or country; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Call, for two days, at No. 334 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; would take it to her own house or go out by the day to wash or cook. Call at No. 224 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to help with children, by a respectable, obliging, well-recommended young woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, Protestant, with a family, as first-class cook and baker; would assist in washing if required. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN American woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl in the City or country as chambermaid and waiter or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good references given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMPETENT girl, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress; no objection to the country; would do plain cooking, wash and iron in the City in a small family. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference given. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, families and gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 210 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can do chamberwork or take care of children. Address or call at No. 428 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook wash and iron. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 Park-av, corner of 36-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—An experienced seamstress who works in private families by the day has leisure for more engagements; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 292 6th-av., near 18th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION desires a home with fair remuneration in some family; would be an efficient housekeeper, companion, or would engage in any capacity except a menial one. Will call on parties addressing L. E. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS immediately, and good German girls for City or country, can be suited at the large Select Female Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st., conducted by respectable ladies in attendance.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WANTS work by the day in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands making and trimming dresses; references given. Call on or address Miss M., care of Mrs. Van Tassel, No. 71 West 17th-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day in families; can cut and fit children and boys' clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 179 West 14th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man of steady habits; understands gardening in all its branches; also the care and management of horses, &c.; no objection to go South; has several years' unexceptionable City references. Address, for this week, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience in England and this City; is a Protestant; has the best of City reference from his last place; has no incumbrance. Can be seen at No. 14 East 19th-st., or address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young married couple, just landed from England; the man as coachman, groom and plain gardener, wife as plain cook; no objection to City or country. Apply, or address for three days, No. 435 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman or training-groom by a young man; he has had much experience in racing and hunting stables, both in England and America; unexceptionable reference from both. Address S., coachman, Station G, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference; country preferred. Address O. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant young man; is a careful and good driver, civil and obliging; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Address T. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young single German, understands greenhouse grapery, and all branches of gardening; he has the best of references of his last employers. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best City reference. Call or address for two days M. P., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good, careful driver; no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as butler or waiter; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City credentials. Can be seen for two days at W. Codington's drug-store, corner of Washington-place and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; is a good plain gardener, and willing to do a little of anything required on a gentleman's place. Address M. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and will be found civil and obliging; reference from his last employer. Address T., No. 58 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman; understands gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, having good City reference, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country. Inquire, for two days, at No. 87 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in the country, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference. Address J. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR TO take care of an invalid gentleman, by an Englishman with good City reference. Apply, for three days, to T. H., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as waiter in a private family. Can be seen at his present situation, or address WAITERMAN, No. 93 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; best City reference. Address WAITER, No. 981 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GARDENER A SITUation in a private family or in a large garden. Apply at 185 Rivington-st., top floor, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGER IN A woolen factory; has had 20 years' experience. Call at 8 West-st., New-York, for three days. D. REILLY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS immediately for the best situations in first-class families at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman. No other need apply. A permanent situation for a steady man. Address W. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE charge of an infant and sew; City reference required. Apply Tuesday, at No. 36 West 26th-st.

$15 PER DAY SURE.—AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States to introduce our Patent White Wire Clothes Lines. A rare chance. For particulars, address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., Office No. 149 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 4.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, an active boy who rises early and is willing to work. Address Box No. 3 0 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE BOYS BETWEEN THE AGE of 10 and 12 years. Apply at No. 653 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, (colored.) One well recommended and competent, may apply at No. 17 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND LADY'S MAID FOR a private family; both must be competent and have good recommendations. Apply at No. 311 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT NO. 47 CEDAR-ST.—CARRIAGES, HARness, &c.—A large stock of first-class work at a sacrifice; two light coupe rockaways, one light express wagon, buggies, phaetons, &c.; also one Portland sleigh cheap.

JNO. M. TUFTS, JR., No. 47 Cedar-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SHIPPING.

**GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$150 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class, $50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE......SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE......SATURDAY, Mar. 2.
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 245 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.**
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY:
IOWA, CRAIG......SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY......Feb. 2
KANGAROO......WEDNESDAY......Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......Feb. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN......WEDNESDAY......Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......Feb. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin....	$110	Steerage....	$30
First Cabin to London..	115	Steerage to London....	35
First Cabin to Paris....	125	Steerage to Paris....	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.**
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.**
ALEPPO..........Jan. 30
HECLA..........Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.**
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Mar. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.**
The favorite steamships
EAGLE..........GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE......ADAMS......SATURDAY, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Feb. 9.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 29 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.**
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.**
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. SHERR, Jan. 30.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on Friday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received on company Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. on day before sailing of steamer.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on the pier.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.**
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $334 for first class, and $218 to $223 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. E. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.
The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:20 and 6:20 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:20, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

**THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.**
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GRANT, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SYRUP POTS FOR SALE—AT THE AMERICAN Papier-mache Manufacturing Co., corner Box-st. and Union-av., Greenpoint. About 10,000 iron flitter syrup pots at a low figure; or will exchange for lamp or bastard moulds, or flower pots.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 13 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.**
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to be the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE—It lies within 1¼ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farm-house, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. T. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Kitchell. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—GOOD HOME AND good business; first-class farm, containing above 100 acres of luxurious garden land, in the highest fertility, with sightly and convenient buildings, and everything to make a suburban residence desirable. It is 13 miles by rail from the City, in Queens County, close to the station, and just as accessible from New-York as the Central Park; remarkably and unexceptionably healthful and extremely pleasant, with all the advantages of situation, society and neighborhood. As a dairy farm it will easily yield $3,000 income per annum, and much more than that as a market garden. Price $21,000. It is a bargain.
C. G. PRATT,
No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 24 of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

$800 CASH WILL PURCHASE A brick house in Jersey City, suitable for two families; balance of $1,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.
No. 112 Barrow-st., Jersey City, price $2,300; cash down $800.
No. 110 Barrow-st., Jersey City, price $2,500; cash down $1,060.
No. 108 Barrow-st., Jersey City, price $2,700; cash down $1,700.
Inquire of JOHN PRINGLE, No. 18 Montgomery-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED first-class dwelling-house No. 23 West 39th-st., with immediate possession.
Also the adjoining house, same size, unfurnished.
Also No. 497 5th-av., and a large number of other first-class houses on 5th and Madison avs. and on all Murray Hill streets.
Houses wanted, either to purchase or hire, for first-class parties.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 39 Washington-square, with furniture. Also, the double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., 34 feet wide. Also, the warehouse Nos. 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square. For terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 33d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VALUABLE property on the northwest corner of Bowery and Bond-st., Nos. 54 and 56, 28x106¼; two three-story brick houses, Nos. 205 and 207 33d-st. For sale, the three-story brick building and stable southwest corner of 33d-st. Inquire at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 10 A. M. and after 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 13 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 13 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

THIRD AV., MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER CO.—For Sale—A large house, in good order, and over eight lots, on Third-av., or Boston Road, opposite 140th-st., Mott Haven. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and worthy the attention of parties seeking business locations or for an investment. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT situate in Elizabeth City, N. J., with gas, good well water, &c., about 10 minutes' walk from depot of New-Jersey Central Railroad. Also, property for sale in Yorkville and Harlem on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. SILLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 93 JOHN-ST., No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek.
52 acres on south side of Staten Island. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE AT SING SING—A GOOD HOUSE, 13 rooms, with 1½ acres land; pleasantly situated near railroad station, commanding fine views of the river, the village and surrounding country; price $7,500.
C. G. PRATT,
No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 23.

FOR SALE.—GENTEEL COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 173 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. House is in good order, and has water and gas. Two or three lines of cars pass within a short distance of the house. For full particulars and permits to see the premises apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS AND TWO MONTHS' lease, from March 1, of an elegant brown-stone house in West 20th-st., near 9th-av., together with the first-class furniture. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to H. GOSLING, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run from the 1st of May next. For terms and particulars apply to
G. P. BERGER, No. 33 Beekman-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN various parts of the City; farms and country seats on Staten Island; money to loan on bond and mortgage; by VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE HAVING property for sale or to let, will have their business promptly and faithfully attended to by communicating with ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in Lexington-av., near 28th-st., in complete order; fine location. Apply to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND ATTRACTIVE homes within one and two hours by rail; also splendid farms very low, in Saratoga County. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 49 CLINTON-place. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 126 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 71 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.
The largest hotel in the West India Islands; rooms finely furnished; climate unequaled for invalids; average temperature during Summer months, 75 deg.; board per day from $2 to $3, American gold.
Inquire at Cunard Office, Bowling-green, New-York, for particulars.
J. M. STAPLES, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY THE 27TH INST., IN A Third-avenue car, or on 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avenue, a MINK FUR MUFF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of H. KAYSER, No. 353 Broadway, up stairs.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JAN. 26, A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, at the Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., or in going from there to No. 5 East 14th-st. Five dollars reward will be paid on their return to No. 5 East 14th-st.

FOUND—JAN. 22, A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY. Apply to SILLECK & CO., No. 98 Fulton and No. 140 William-st.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRASPER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 19th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 18th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 80 Washington-st., near Rector.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS.—A nicely-furnished house, in 15th-st., near 5th-av., to rent to 1st of May, next, with probability of a longer period, if desired. This is a desirable opportunity for any family wishing a pleasant residence in a convenient locality. Apply to W. H. MORRIS, No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON MURRAY Hill, with stable; elegantly furnished, Steinway piano, billiard table and library; will be rented to a private family without small children, for six months from 25th of February; rent $400 per month. For permits apply to BLEECKER & DENISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CLUBS, HOTELS AND OTHERS.—TO lease for a term of years, the large building northwest corner of Broadway and 25th-st.; the corner store is rented for one year. Two stores could be made on Broadway, adjoining the corner. For full particulars and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

THREE LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 43 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

STORAGE FOR EVERYTHING, FURNITURE, baggage, or separate rooms if desired. No. 252 9th-av., and No. 300 West 34th-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF AN OFFICE NEAR Wall-st., on first and second floors. Address W. and Y., Box No. 5,127 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE A large furnished room, gas and fire evenings, in a private family or good boarding-house, between Bleecker and 14th sts.; no change 1st of May; full board for one, partial for the other. A1 City references. Address BEV, Box No. 5,323 Post-office, City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board a handsomely furnished parlor floor; also, can accommodate two or three gentlemen; house English basement; physicians office to let, with or without board. No. 180 East 10th-st. References required.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, NO. 1 ALBION-place, (No. 56 East 4th-st.,) unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board and all respects desirable, can be had upon immediate application. Parties having their own furniture can have the privilege of using it.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED front room on third floor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., offers Summer rooms and board, within three minutes' of the ferries, at much less than New-York City prices.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 335 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LECTURES.

**COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
ST. LUKE'S ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG MEN.**
First Lecture, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.
Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.—Subject, *Public Opinion.*
Second Lecture, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
Rev. F. C. EWER—Subject, *Natural Wonders of California.*
Third Lecture, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
Rev. Dr. WASHBURN—Subject to be announced.
Fourth Lecture, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR—Subject, *Cathedrals of England.*
IN ST. LUKE'S LECTURE-ROOM,
No. 481 Hudson-st.
Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 35 cents.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW LECTURE.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
SUBJECT:
ROLL OF HONOR.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 21st-st., east of 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Alex. R. Thomson's.)
Admission, 50c. Tickets for sale at Chas. Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Dr. HEBBARD lectures this evening on the Heart and Blood—palpitation, heart diseases, sympathetic affections, poetry, feeling, power, wonders and mysteries of the heart, broken heart, influence of dress, passion, sentiments, exercise, &c., upon the heart; how the blood circulates, impure blood, humors, what is noble blood, &c.

COURSE OF FOUR POPULAR LECTURES, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S. Third in the course, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1867, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Boys.* Commencing 8 o'clock. Admission 30 cents.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE in the Greene-st. M. E. Church for the benefit of the Sunday-school, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1867, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Self-Made Men.* Tickets 50 cents.

"REMINISCENCES OF A VOYAGE TO FRANCE AND ITALY," by SAMUEL S. DOUGHTY, Esq., in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm or name of HAY & BOLLES, for the transaction of a General Banking and Stock Commission business.
JAN. 28, 1867. SILAS C. HAY. JOHN G. BOLLES.
No. 78 Broadway, No. 7 New-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.
Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firm
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $25,000.—JUST ISSUED, one of the most valuable of American patents. Demand universal; profits enormous; all the New-England territory sold in a lump; the right for New-York State offered cheap, for three days; would be exchanged for real estate. Apply at Room No. 75 Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 23 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE LARGE PROFIT, READY SALE and satisfaction given by Brickers' wood finish, renders it the best investment in market. Inquire at No. 48 Beekman-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 76 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT.—VALENTINES for sale by the largest manufacturers in this country at 50 cents on the dollar. We have an immense stock varying in price from 1 cent to $100 each. Call and examine.
NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY,
Nos. 134 and 136 William-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 509 6th-av., bet. 30th and 31st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT
OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES,
AND OF
"OURS!"
In consequence of approaching
NOVELTIES.
TO-NIGHT will be performed the comic drama of
"OURS!"
With all the splendid effect of
CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.
In preparation, and will speedily be produced, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE
written expressly for this theatre.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MR. J. W. WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼, performance commences at 8.

**GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.**
GEO. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
This Palace Opera-house nightly thronged with the elite to welcome back their favorite,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
The Manager will spare neither pains nor expense to present the patrons of this establishment with New Faces, New Acts, New Music, New Stories, in short, the most finished and artistic entertainment in the City.
First appearance of the great English artist,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK,
and DICK SANDS, the Champion Dancer of the world.
Second week of JOHN COLLINS, the inimitable Bone Player, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, the Sweet Balladist, every evening; Morrison, Shattuck, Abbott, Hughes, Hogan and a host of others in Farces, Songs and Dances; CHRISTY and GRIFFIN in new and original acts.
Scenes at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Medical Student, Pathetic Ballad, Mountain Tragedy, Naughty, Naughty Girls, Happiest Couple Out, &c., &c.
First night of The-O-Door Tom-a-toes Grand Orchestra, Sig. George Chrispino, Mad. Red Pepper, Abbottino and Sig. Carlos Fore-Most.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
The screaming burlesque of CINDER-LEON
the DEMON DANCE at 9:30 by the MADAGASCAR
only Leon, Kenitante Seymourgah, BALLET TROUPE
Allenalini, Pricini and Coryphees. DEMON DANCE
in addition to a programme never MERMAID DANCE
equaled, crowds the house nightly. CINDER-LEON

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE HORSE COMEDY,
which is nightly received with
ENTHUSIASTIC PLAUDITS AND
UPROARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF MIRTH.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at the Matinees, a brilliant programme of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
introducing the greatest of equestriennes,
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
To conclude with the side-splitting horse-comedy of
JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
the most laughable production of the season, with its
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF
AMATEUR JOCKEYSHIP,
and endless variety of
INTENSELY HUMOROUS INCIDENTS.
The principal characters by highly educated horses.

THE NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.
TESTIMONIAL TO
A. MACMILLAN,
Manager Fifth-av. Skating Park.
The following correspondence explains itself:
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1867.
Mr. Macmillan, Manager of Fifth-av. Skating Park:
DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Skating Club, held on the evening of the 11th inst., it was resolved that the thanks of the Club be given to Mr. Macmillan for his exertions in providing ice for the enjoyment of its members and the public, and that a complimentary benefit be tendered him by the Club on a day and evening agreeable to him.
In communicating the wishes of the Club, as expressed in the foregoing resolution, permit me to add that it is hoped that the skating fraternity generally will honor your pond with their presence on the occasion. Very respectfully yours,
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Secretary.
[REPLY.]
Joseph Thompson, Esq., Secretary New-York Skating Club:
MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your kind favor of this date, and beg leave to express my thanks for your kindness in tendering me a benefit on the Fifth-av. Skating Park.
I have the pleasure to appoint THURSDAY, the 31st inst., as the day for such benefit to take place, (day and evening,) and I have no doubt that the excellent skating displayed by the members of your popular Club will not be excelled by any. I am yours, very respectfully,
A. MACMILLAN, Manager.
A GRAND CARNIVAL will take place in the EVENING. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will be postponed to MONDAY, Feb. 4. Tickets good only for the day named. The free list will be suspended on that day.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL
MIMIC,
Four Nights this Week.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Clinton Hall, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

DANCING

**C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $3 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 563 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 60th-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, &c., are taught by the lesson, month or quarter, fully for business.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The second term of this school will commence on Jan. 29. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES and TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction *at low prices*, constantly on hand.
ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 165 DUANE-ST.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
LAST DAY BUT FOUR
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7 3-4,
in the great American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD,
FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, Feb. 4, will be produced a
MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
and in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
THIS EVENING
will be presented for the first time in America, and original adaptation from the French by L. R. Beneux, of the Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, entitled a
BIRD OF PARADISE,
which will be produced with entirely new Scenery, by G. Morgan and R. Farren. New and appropriate music by Tissington. Magnificent Wardrobe by R. Williams. Full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of M. A. GROSSI.
Machinery by Denham and assistants.
Properties by Duverney and Yeamans.
The whole under the direction of
MISS SALLIE A. HINCKLEY,
and with the following great cast of characters:

Nikobar, the Magician..........	Mr. Mark Smith
Karaboul, his Slave..........	Mr. W. Gomersal
Don Fernand..........	Miss S. Hinckley
Short-boots, his Valet..........	Mr. Lewis Baker
Mousseline, Handmaiden of Nikobar..	Mrs. W. Gomersal
Djina, the Bird of Paradise..........	Mlle. Ida De Vere

For other characters see small bills.
THE MAGICIAN'S CAVE!
THE GARDENS OF NIKOBAR!
THE PASS IN THE FORESTS OF BOHEMIA!
THE PALACE OF DREAMS!
GRAND SQUARE IN GRENADA!
DREAMLAND!
For synopsis of of Ballet, Incidents, &c., see programmes.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8—SATURDAY at 2.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
"THE BASKET TRICK," "GOBLIN HEAD,"
with the WONDROUS HAT and other feats.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
Fourth Concert for the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL SCHOOL FUND, on THURSDAY EVENING this week, at Steinway Hall. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered: Mme. De Lussan, Miss McNab, (Contralto,) Messrs. J. A. Dawson and Eugene Trastour, (Pianists,) Mr. H. Mollenhauer, (Violoncello,) Conductor, Mr. W. DRESSLER. Tickets 50 cents; sold only by Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—All Apres-midi tickets are good for the evening concert.
Manager..........O. N. SNOW

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST GRAND ANNUAL SACRED CONCERT
BY
ANTOINE DESSANE, ORGANIST OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 7.
ORCHESTRA OF MR. TH. THOMAS—SIXTY PERFORMERS.
CHOIR COMPOSED OF THE BEST SINGERS OF THE CITY—FIFTY SINGERS.
PROGRAMME:
1. Grand High Mass in D minor No. 4, with Grand Orchestra; dedicated to the Most Reverend John McCloskey, D. D., Archbishop of New-York, by A. Dessane.
2. Symphony No. 6 in F, (Pastorale,) by Beethoven.

Tickets $1; reserved seats $1 50. Concert tickets for sale at
BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.
W. HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S, No. 820 Broadway.
JORDENS & MARTIN'S, No. 758 Broadway.
W. DRESSLER'S, No. 926 Broadway.
DODWORTH'S, No. 6 Astor-place.
W. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.
THADDEUS FIRTH'S, No. 563 Broadway.
And at Steinway Hall. Extra tickets for reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's.

STEINWAY HALL.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.
On Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock
TWELFTH GRAND CONCERT.
The following great artists will assist:
Madame PAREPA, The Celebrated Prima Donna.

Mr. S. B. MILLS..........	Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA..........	Violinist
Mr. G. W. COLBY..........	Accompanyist
Mr. THEO. THOMAS..........	Conductor

AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.
The prices will remain as usual.
Reserved seats, $1.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rollman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved Seats for all Theatres, Operas, Concerts, Balls, &c., can be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Largest Panorama in the world.
Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, by AMERICAN ARTISTS, made by S. P. AVERY during the past fifteen years, is now on exhibition daily during this week, and on the last three evenings, at LEEDS' New Gallerie, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. They will be sold Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

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**DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.**
TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

**KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,**
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

"BLACK CROOK WALTZES," AND "March of the Amazons," with elegant title pictures of Scenes and Costumes of the "Black Crook," is now ready. Published at DODWORTH & SON'S Music-store, No. 6 Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute. Price $1 each. Mailed free.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 830 Broadway, instruction in all branches; $10 per term.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.
F. CUMMINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..........H. J. JACKSON.
THIS EVENING
will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
SHYLOCK,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice..........	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia..........	James Duff
Antonio, the merchant of Venice..........	Mr. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend..........	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, } Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Barton Hill.
Salanio,	W. Nelson Decker
Salarino,	Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica..........	Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew..........	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend..........	J. Duell
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown..........	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot..........	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger..........	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio..........	H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia..........	J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress..........	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman..........	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock..........	J. Morton

Magnificoes of Venice, officers of the court of justice, jailers, servants and other attendants.
The scenery embraces—

1. The Rialto, Venice, by..........	C. W. WITHAM
2. A Venetian Street..........	C. W. WITHAM
3. Church of San Giovanni, by..........	C. W. WITHAM
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by..........	C. W. WITHAM
5. A Hall of Portia's House, by..........	J. HILLIARD
6. A Garden in Genoa..........	J. HILLIARD
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by..........	C. W. WITHAM

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL,
Embraces—
1. OVERTURE—"The Merchant of Venice."
2. QUADRILLE on Songs of Shakespeare, including "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Bee Sucks," "When Daisies Pied," "Sigh no More, Ladies," "We Fly by Night!"
3. CARNIVAL GALOP.
4. GONDOLA SERENADE.
5. TARANTELLA.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.
The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUELL and KEOGH.
The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK,
OF THE
RICHINGS' GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 29.
LAST TIME, LAST TIME,
positively of BELLINI'S most delightful opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA.
Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Arnold and Murphy; Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Arnold and Mme. Boudinot in the principal roles.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, for the last time,
MARITANA.
The Box-office open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., for reserving seats six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
W. H. WHALLEY, Miss FANNY HERRING,
AND THE GRAND COMBINATION IN
THE SURGEON OF PARIS.
Concluding with BEN BOLT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1867, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., Great Comedy Night, with Mlle. NADDI'S assistance,
LA PAPILLONNE,
comedy in three acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Mlle. NADDI will sing the "Vonzeno Valse," and ballad of "Charles VI."
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.
The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre,
including the original
World-renowned
ROSA BONHEUR'S
"HORSE FAIR,"
And a number of other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
Formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by DR. KENNEDY'S skilful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. PARKER'S TREATMENT OF PRIVATE diseases is unequaled for success. His female pills are sure and safe. Sent on receipt of $5. No. 726 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The French Troops Embarking at Vera Cruz—The Whole of the French Force at that City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

Vera Cruz advices to the 22d have been received, and state that a French transport had left with a heavy detachment of infantry for France; others would immediately follow.

The whole French force in Mexico had arrived at Vera Cruz *en route* for France. Additional transports were daily expected.

Murder of the American Vice-Consul at Mazatlan—The City Bombarded by a United States Gunboat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

Vera Cruz correspondence of the 23d says:

"A bulletin appeared in the French newspaper offices in the City of Mexico a few days ago, stating that Mr. CARMAN, the American Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, became involved in a difficulty with a Mr. BROMAN, when the Mexican authorities interfered.

Mr. CARMAN shut himself up in his house, but was attacked, and during the fight killed two Mexicans. He was then imprisoned and summarily executed.

NORVILLE, commanding the United States gunboat off the town, demanded the punishment of the Mexican officers who had taken part in the execution of CARMAN, and on the refusal of the authorities he bombarded the town for eight hours.

Maximilian's Friends Favoring Ortega—Preparations to Evacuate Mexico—Maximilian Making Forced Loans—His Quarrel with Bazaine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

Vera Cruz correspondence of the 24th says that prominent and influential parties connected with the Maximilian Government are entertaining the idea of combining all available parties on ORTEGA, in case it is impossible to sustain MAXIMILIAN.

ORTEGA was captured by ANSIA at Zacatecas and taken to JUAREZ at Durango by an escort under VARRIOS.

Marshal BAZAINE will give up the City of Mexico to PORFIRIO DIAZ upon leaving, which will be about the 5th of February. DIAZ is now marching upon the capital with infantry, cavalry and artillery. The French evacuation continued, and the last of the army will leave the City of Mexico on the 5th of February.

Five million of silver dollars have been sent to France during the last eight days.

Forced loans were being made by MAXIMILIAN in all the large cities, Mexico, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Orizaba and Cordova.

In a recent meeting of the junta or council, Marshal BAZAINE voted against MAXIMILIAN remaining. The family of the Marshal intends to leave Vera Cruz for France on a French steamer about the 13th of February.

The Archbishop has finally declared for JUAREZ; so says the latest dispatch from Mexico.

Paso del Macho correspondence says the rear guard will set out for Vera Cruz on the 25th. The railroad company agrees to carry 10,000 troops daily after Feb. 15 to Vera Cruz.

On the 13th, 14th an 15th MAX held a stormy conference with BAZAINE and CASTLENAU. On the 16th BAZAINE informed PORFIRIO DIAZ if he would come up with a respectable force he would surrender the capital.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Ex-Gov. Harris, of Tennessee—County Fair.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution recommending Ex-Gov. HARRIS, now a refugee in Liverpool, to the confidence of the commercial world.

At a Catholic Fair, Saturday night, a cane was offered for the most popular county official. It was voted to Sheriff WINTERS. The votes cost $1 each, and 40,836 votes were cast. The cane originally cost $85.

FRANK MURPHY, a citizen of Chelsea, was murdered yesterday by a drunken negro, who is now in jail.

Policeman BOUGHMER was severely stabbed Saturday night by a drunken drayman, whom he was attempting to arrest. His life was saved by a memorandum book.

HIRAM SKINNER, of Cambridge, Ohio, was robbed of a gold watch yesterday, worth $300, while asleep on the steamer *Mississippi*.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to test the Constitutionality of the Cotton tax, reported against testing it owing to the apathy of merchants and planters.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock to-day, says a call signed by the citizens of Arkansas throughout the State who served in the Federal army, has been made for a Convention at Van Buren on the 25th inst., to protest against the overthrow of the present State Government.

Ex-Gov. PETERS died at Van Buren on the 25th inst.

FROM KANSAS.

Kansas Legislature—Indians Quiet.

TOPEKA, Monday, Jan. 28.

Nothing of general importance occurred in the Legislature to-day.

Col. WYNKOOP, the Agent for the Cheyenne Indians, is just in from Fort Learned. He reports the Indians quiet on Smoky Hill and Arkansas rivers, and apprehends no difficulty from these quarters.

Lynch Law in Montana—Gold Mines Discovered.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 28.

Advices from Montana state that the desperadoes in that Territory have again become so bold as to call out from the old company of "Regulator," a notice that the reorganization of the company has become necessary, and that hereafter all offenders will be summarily dealt with.

The Salt Lake *Vidette* contradicts the report of the murder by Indians of a party of New Mexican miners, who were out prospecting. The missing party have returned to the settlement to report rich deposits of gold as having been discovered by them.

Suicide of a Woman at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 28.

Yesterday, a woman by the name of Mrs. LOTTEE MARTIN committed suicide at a saloon in Union-street, by taking a dose of laudanum.

To-day a woman, aged 80 years, named LYON, boarding at the Trinity Church Invalids House, attempted to kill herself by cutting her throat with a razor, nearly severing the windpipe. The wound was sewed up, and the woman is expected to live. Depression of spirits is the cause assigned in both cases.

Death of John A. Robb.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28.

JOHN A. ROBB, the oldest ship-builder in this city, died this morning in the 76th year of his age. Mr. ROBB celebrated his golden wedding only a few days ago.

The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

OFFICE NO. 25 CHAMBERS-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to some remarks in your Saturday's issue relating to the "Fourth annual report of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York," in which remarks are a number of serious errors that, as just men, I am confident you will be glad to correct. In concluding your remarks you say: "Taking the average number of children for the year at 525, we find the receipts equal to about $200 *per capita* for the twelve months." Now in this statement there are three important errors: (1) The average number of children for the year, instead of being 525, as assumed by you, is exactly 563½, as shown by our books. The number of the last two months of the year having been reduced to 550 by order of the Board of Health, owing to the crowded state of the female department. (2.) The amount expended for the support and training of the above 563 children, instead of being $106,356 78, as you assume, was only $53,814 53 of these receipts—making about $95 *per capita* for the year, in place of $200 *per capita* for the same time, as stated in your remarks. (3.) Now what portion of this sum of $53,814 53 was actually contributed by the State or City? Your remarks would lead one to suppose that the whole sum was thus contributed; when, in fact, only $29,203 18 of the amount came from that source; the remaining $24,611 35 having been received from private sources.

Now, what would have been the expense of the State in supporting the same number of children for a year at the "Juvenile Asylum," with the per capita allowance of $110? Why, $69,999? Some difference between this amount and $29,203 18 granted for this purpose to our institution—a difference which would be considerably increased had we made the comparison between our expenses and those of the House of Refuge.*

Should an inquiry be raised as to the disposition made of the $50,000 granted by the State for building purposes, we answer that it has been faithfully expended agreeably to the requirements of the Legislative act, as the beautiful edifice for the accommodation of about 600 boys on our farm at Westchester will testify—an edifice for which we paid $68,000 and effected an insurance upon it of $56,000. Excuse a reference to the paragraph under the heading: "What is Done With the Heathen." This paragraph, we acknowledge, is calculated to mislead. The fact is it escaped my notice before going to the press, or the wording would have been different and corresponded with the facts, which are, that we returned Protestant children to the magistrates, not because they are Protestants, but because their Protestant parents desire it. When Protestant children have no protection, or when their parents request us to take them, they are received into our institution.

By inserting this communication into your paper at your earliest convenience, gentlemen, you will oblige yours, very respectfully,

L. SILLIMAN IVES, President, &c.

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* This has nothing to do with the disputed report, but we prefer to give Dr. I.'s letter entire.

NOTE.—We do not care to enter into controversy upon this matter, not having access to the private history of the institution. What we gave our readers was taken wholly from the printed report officially issued by the Society. We added no remark except to say that the money received showed about $200 each for the children supported. We read in the report that they began with 512 and ended with 545 children. As the discharges so nearly equalled the admissions, we took 525 as the average—the exact average is 528½. If the average was greater it does not appear in the report.

As to the amount received from the State or City, our only authority was the report, which says (see page 29)—

DONATIONS—1866.

Comptroller of the State....................$2,505 71
City Comptroller (appropriated by the Legislature)............................50,000 00
City Comptroller (for support of children)...21,318 57
Total (by our addition)......................$73,823 28

The language is explicit and the figures are plain; yet the President says the amount which came from the State and City was only $29,203 18. We do not undertake to explain the discrepancy.

The President is wrong in one particular. We said nothing about the amount *expended* for the support, &c., of children; we said that the amount *received* was equal to about $200 per capita, &c. The complete document is not now before us, but *if there was any light at all for the public as to what had been done with the money given by the State and City*, we must have accidentally overlooked it.

It is gratifying to know that the Institution repudiates, or at least meant to have suppressed the dark-age paragraph about sending from their doors all poor children who had the misfortune to be born of Protestant parents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL LOTTERY.

The Drawing of the Prizes Yesterday—An Excited but Orderly Crowd of Expectants—Full List of the Winning Numbers, and List of the Corresponding Prizes—The Whereabouts of the Winners of the Principal Prizes—Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

The Presentation Festival, for the benefit of the Union Home and School, so long waited for by impatient ticket holders, began yesterday morning at the large hall, Cooper Institute, at 10 o'clock. In accordance with the last promise made by the Committee, who had the supervision of the lottery scheme, everything was in good order for the drawing. A week or two ago we published in the TIMES the details of the plan of the lottery and described the apparatus to be employed therein.

As early as 9 o'clock a goodly crowd had gathered around the entrance to the hall, made up in the greater part of young men and boys, who enjoyed themselves and amused the passers-by by flinging jests at one another about pocketsfull of greenbacks, houses and lots in Westchester or Harlem, and so forth, alternating this pleasant way of passing the time with occasional physical demonstrations of a peaceful kind, their end and object being to kick the frost out of their boots, for the morning was intensely cold. After 9 o'clock the crowd grew still denser, and when the gates were opened at 9:15 probably a thousand persons had gathered, among them not more than fifty women and girls. The rush for good seats, down the steps, was a wild one, although there was ample room for all these early comers. By 10 o'clock the hall was well filled, and the gates were closed by the police. From that time until the close of the day's drawing the hall was allowed to fill in from time to time, but never to the confusion or annoyance of the proceedings or of those present.

THE DRAWING.

When the crowd had fairly settled down, which they did as rapidly and as quietly as at any ordinary meeting or lecture in the hall, everything was found to be in readiness. The great wheel stood on the centre of the stage. The recording clerks were at their tables with the books. Messrs. THOMAS, DAVIS, HITCHCOCK, ORTON and others prominent in the enterprise, and with them the venerable Gen. VAN VLEIT, and Gen. BARLOW occupied the platform, and in the rear of it were many prominent citizens.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the tickets were brought in the hall, filling a large trunk, and in addition forming two large packages. These were received by cheers from the hall, each person present having at least a doubtful interest in the biggest prize of the lot.

The announcement was now made that the entire number of tickets issued was 422,625. Of these there were returned unsold from the agencies 69,763, leaving for the net number sold 352,862. These 69,763 tickets were destroyed in the presence of appointees of the President of the Police Board, Mr. ACTON, and the numbers corresponding with those upon them were erased from the books. In their presence also the tickets now ready for the wheel had been compared with the books and found to correspond.

Gen. VAN VLEIT, before commencing the drawing, addressed a few words to the audience in confirmation of the correct manner in which those immediately concerned claimed to have conducted everything so far, and in conclusion he said that the most confidential agents only had been employed to insure fairness in every way. The object was a noble one, and those having charge of the presentation had devoted their time freely, and lent their names to the undertaking, when otherwise they would not have had anything to do with it. When the General had concluded his brief remarks, which were warmly cheered by the crowd, the door of the huge wheel was unlocked and the tickets carefully emptied in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the thousand and one critics in the auditorium. This work was done by Gen. VAN VLEIT and Mr. JARVIS, clerk in the Court of Common Pleas. This accomplished, the wheel was relocked, and a hush of eager expectation followed. It had been proposed that the first three tickets should be drawn by three of the orphan children, from among those waiting for the Home, (now it is to be hoped assured to them.) The children, however, were not forthcoming, and on the introduction of Mr. A. T. CANFIELD, a blind gentleman, and once a well-known teacher at the New-York Institute, he was received with cheers, and the cries for his installation into office from the outset were incessant until acceded to. Mr. CANFILD then doffed his coat, rolled up his sleeves, came forward and made his bow. The wheel was now turned with some difficulty, owing to the weight of the tickets lodged at the bottom. When a satisfactory number of revolutions had been made, Mr. DAVIS, the Treasurer of the Union Home and School, took his place beside the wheel and unlocked it. Mr. CANFIELD then approached and drew forth, amid the breathless silence of all around, the first and luckiest of the lucky tickets, which he handed to Gen. VAN VLEIT, by whom it was read aloud. No. 360,702, repeated by him, and written on a black board in figues, easily read all over the hall. There was a faint cheer and an audible sigh, everybody present being relieved from all anxiety as to what they would do with the $10,000 in greenbacks.

The drawing now proceeded steadily, and without attempted interruption in any shape. Following we give the numbers on the tickets in the order in which they were drawn, from 1 to 1,200, being the entire number drawn, when the wheel, and the men at the wheel got tired about 5 o'clock, and wound up for the day.

Underneath this list of the tickets drawn will be found that of the prizes to which they refer. So that he who finds in the first a number corresponding with that on the ticket which he holds is a lucky man. How lucky he is he will ascertain readily by referring to the list of prizes, and finding the marginal number to correspond with that which precedes his number.

For the enlightenment of our very young readers we will suppose that Willy Brown's ticket number was 308,800. On examining the list of numbers drawn he would be happy to find that he was winner of prize number 10, and on reference to the prize list he would discover to his exquisite delight that he was the proprietor of an establishment—carriage horses and harness complete.

LIST OF PRIZES DRAWN.

No. of Prize.	No. of Ticket.	No. of Prize.	No. of Ticket.	No. of Prize.	No. of Ticket.	No. of Prize.	No. of Ticket.
1	360,702	251	14,249	501	207,916	751	342,530
2	228,427	252	294,949	502	37[illegible],093	752	[illegible]
3	391,611	253	280,013	503	242,961	753	[illegible]
4	372,603	254	310,890	504	197,204	754	37,786
5	364,595	255	370,548	505	51,145	755	42,912
6	392,226	256	372,258	506	329,832	756	209,252
7	176,673	257	[illegible]	507	264,188	757	92,750
8	211,832	258	[illegible]	508	319,657	758	82,145
9	88,339	259	357,332	509	58,699	759	208,865
10	308,800	260	274,941	510	[illegible]	760	246,568
11	183,588	261	61,70[illegible]	511	68,467	761	356,018
12	352,713	262	256,947	512	295,968	762	318,502
13	13,535	263	105,157	513	341,022	763	225,042
14	254,363	264	82,918	514	310,619	764	8,897
15	192,470	265	230,364	515	13,117	765	221,956
16	278,298	266	156,093	516	11,566	766	311,018
17	262,621	267	351,433	517	388,040	767	93,321
18	75,411	268	3,419	518	36,452	768	175,170
19	59,679	269	75,276	519	148,973	769	372,195
20	183,625	270	172,596	520	341,807	770	41,685
21	82,592	271	337,169	521	327,794	771	221,306
22	26,136	272	[illegible]	522	3,739	772	261,725
23	33,972	273	344,662	523	34,158	773	98,635
24	231,146	274	418,890	524	339,75[illegible]	774	393,226
25	199,971	275	186,681	525	[illegible]	775	262,752
26	412,955	276	47,579	526	11,221	776	253,043
27	185,621	277	71,705	527	47,726	777	61,842
28	283,595	278	[illegible]	528	32,324	778	79,847
29	414,974	279	377,272	529	231,780	779	[illegible]
30	72,835	280	318,250	530	216,112	780	35,798
31	228,264	281	407,675	531	26,423	781	240,682
32	47,831	282	330,315	532	330,663	782	280,653
33	142,795	283	351,419	533	209,648	783	391,494
34	87,480	284	76,648	534	82,954	784	301,245
35	105,798	285	219,809	535	21,394	785	208,771
36	[illegible]	286	229,797	536	187,580	786	67,926
37	64,882	287	247,785	537	37,115	787	175,151
38	189,347	288	1,365	538	70,704	788	381,850
39	190,244	289	346,621	539	56,550	789	66,310
40	71,342	290	222,384	540	251,391	790	205,542
41	85,579	291	379,730	541	339,866	791	264,447
42	4,853	292	314,671	542	368,535	792	372,885
43	255,334	293	356,835	543	286,665	793	336,673
44	99,494	294	[illegible]	544	147,296	794	217,850
45	325,569	295	38,758	545	327,372	795	346,510
46	382,647	296	338,266	546	86,277	796	220,798
47	99,985	297	309,359	547	181,521	797	67,448
48	175,131	298	414,894	548	273,473	798	420,440
49	218,372	299	77,10[illegible]	549	308,883	799	22,482
50	72,658	300	164,992	550	344,422	800	[illegible]
51	[illegible]	301	237,739	551	184,481	801	238,190
52	234,377	302	386,664	552	410,186	802	204,043
53	77,453	303	287,006	553	14,228	803	179,797
54	327,567	304	190,268	554	222,967	804	[illegible]
55	304,270	305	405,942	555	25,070	805	225,067
56	91,039	306	267,971	556	387,443	806	185,812
57	[illegible]	307	263,994	557	293,965	807	15,752
58	243,273	308	272,924	558	231,515	808	183,290
59	377,000	309	43,756	559	190,626	809	246,856
60	96,027	310	[illegible]	560	239,035	810	95,713
61	143,419	311	255,567	561	356,643	811	244,773
62	12,198	312	71,564	562	[illegible]	812	304,902
63	197,524	313	15,764	563	270,807	813	288,470
64	84,649	314	[illegible]	564	293,672	814	[illegible]
65	[illegible]	315	[illegible]	565	62,141	815	410,235
66	369,871	316	55,752	566	177,084	816	140,810
67	81,628	317	238,838	567	301,025	817	326,518
68	297,246	318	144,164	568	258,303	818	363,708
69	348,925	319	116,142	569	341,757	819	201,571
70	192,256	320	55,584	570	151,004	820	199,089
71	181,021	321	245,171	571	384,464	821	281,014
72	366,481	322	[illegible]	572	194,350	822	87,175
73	295,920	323	366,578	573	357,748	823	334,419
74	316,785	324	191,377	574	355,676	824	387,190
75	302,882	325	403,751	575	309,323	825	82,250
76	306,902	326	181,866	576	87,687	826	334,980
77	268,870	327	217,227	577	142,849	827	250,341
78	368,582	328	144,164	578	128,479	828	132,815
79	41,167	329	105,142	579	254,936	829	228,343
80	84,481	330	25,398	580	186,250	830	194,030
81	304,567	331	142,480	581	110,096	831	33,505
82	183,274	332	31,130	582	365,673	832	64,402
83	95,455	333	421,550	583	152,050	833	374,065
84	109,330	334	276,472	584	67,915	834	98,088
85	337,731	335	191,384	585	278,607	835	390,576
86	38,889	336	377,662	586	61,566	836	407,681
87	74,143	337	305,145	587	225,776	837	98,198
88	89,117	338	6,801	588	333,103	838	398,609
89	265,375	339	32,947	589	46,986	839	260,637
90	282,678	340	263,527	590	90,914	840	272,023
91	285,968	341	233,071	591	376,921	841	197,875
92	228,617	342	79,865	592	32,464	842	44,726
93	303,502	343	64,321	593	80,135	843	197,084
94	328,406	344	174,791	594	319,098	844	79,506
95	81,568	345	67,606	595	86,479	845	397,203
96	94,337	346	370,441	596	224,511	846	92,225
97	59,908	347	39,120	597	269,338	847	341,961
98	196,289	348	105,757	598	206,959	848	213,814
99	302,723	349	71,727	599	298,357	849	14,300
100	34,514	350	385,814	600	269,355	850	418,807
101	371,477	351	341,982	601	371,312	851	345,443
102	386,415	352	321,663	602	321,565	852	265,498
103	96,188	353	[illegible]	603	397,580	853	[illegible]
104	273,752	354	250,910	604	118,511	854	365,263
105	344,349	355	140,497	605	10,833	855	277,254
106	349,286	356	353,099	606	315,036	856	270,682
107	360,355	357	40,923	607	348,081	857	285,442
108	362,566	358	238,781	608	181,665	858	188,033
109	591	359	328,811	609	13,158	859	194,439
110	45,595	360	15,969	610	46,747	860	245,802
111	241,829	361	350,159	611	218,414	861	164,919
112	311,021	362	51,341	612	292,447	862	224,448
113	34,837	363	263,351	613	274,302	863	71,129
114	240,469	364	237,119	614	285,801	864	252,966
115	84,708	365	67,065	615	292,586	865	192,692
116	99,070	366	194,899	616	294,066	866	371,995
117	223,149	367	229,220	617	[illegible]	867	[illegible]
118	318,464	368	148,791	618	61,135	868	213,155
119	72,593	369	254,107	619	370,163	869	345,496
120	238,520	370	[illegible]	620	73,049	870	[illegible]
121	219,680	371	79,812	621	129,905	871	405,375
122	47,583	372	384,211	622	174,930	872	409,581
123	218,796	373	10,016	623	240,774	873	[illegible]
124	52,981	374	60,502	624	398,295	874	145,445
125	395,313	375	388,329	625	199,865	875	35,797
126	129,169	376	94,678	626	62,404	876	96,670
127	257,725	377	368,618	627	175,725	877	298,003
128	20,778	378	[illegible]	628	8,856	878	356,180
129	415,064	379	147,881	629	[illegible]	879	95,266
130	260,962	380	87,782	630	142,151	880	307,997
131	53,655	381	280,048	631	126,246	881	61,116
132	94,200	382	37,273	632	226,361	882	247,308
133	142,817	383	229,177	633	190,645	883	212,095
134	253,215	384	[illegible]	634	181,217	884	346,745
135	332,407	385	24,461	635	194,828	885	258,573
136	329,752	386	40,951	636	11,803	886	190,154
137	8,194	387	324,402	637	239,404	887	[illegible]
138	40,591	388	[illegible]	638	327,575	888	194,847
139	338,254	389	[illegible]	639	284,882	889	231,671
140	351,576	390	[illegible]	640	4,360	890	327,668
141	[illegible]	391	[illegible]	641	[illegible]	891	325,574
142	[illegible]	392	[illegible]	642	[illegible]	892	318,676
143	297,822	393	[illegible]	643	[illegible]	893	105,687
144	48,998	394	15,181	644	[illegible]	894	62,160
145	21,372	395	89,535	645	292,877	895	260,348
146	408,900	396	37,250	646	142,984	896	140,774
147	270,936	397	14,990	647	3,199	897	141,476
148	88,256	398	383,181	648	187,284	898	399,283
149	270,658	399	27,294	649	57,576	899	330,141
150	295,318	400	253,180	650	282,901	900	343,856
151	61,049	401	55,726	651	141,858	901	54,451
152	199,328	402	327,303	652	279,610	902	232,856
153	408,220	403	94,883	653	225,093	903	378,266
154	193,009	404	11,781	654	262,713	904	280,462
155	341,464	405	279,688	655	318,054	905	97,337
156	384,969	406	177,704	656	90,505	906	266,086
157	3,397	407	398,451	657	52,171	907	34,562
158	237,127	408	371,406	658	74,243	908	[illegible]
159	387,097	409	178,035	659	[illegible]	909	[illegible]
160	55,865	410	257,522	660	272,632	910	350,705
161	242,970	411	149,994	661	61,793	911	13,475
162	346,893	412	364,405	662	[illegible]	912	409,399
163	391,557	413	314,100	663	247,608	913	322,842
164	239,064	414	410,478	664	324,254	914	412,962
165	260,972	415	324,097	665	69,170	915	179,290
166	149,854	416	85,827	666	67,051	916	335,288
167	283,056	417	411,014	667	249,667	917	214,169
168	42,619	418	241,461	668	25,014	918	35,682
169	261,392	419	[illegible]	669	230,503	919	237,396
170	196,417	420	184,584	670	346,136	920	319,685
171	365,880	421	244,919	671	183,319	921	344,614
172	4,219	422	222,091	672	270,506	922	36,383
173	280,498	423	176,901	673	321,231	923	234,921
174	7,949	424	96,057	674	58,577	924	9,750
175	407,795	425	56,147	675	303,669	925	191,806
176	89,078	426	22,441	676	198,802	926	218,918
177	25,392	427	364,448	677	146,992	927	332,206
178	301,583	428	332,989	678	89,955	928	230,651
179	57,220	429	68,095	679	263,184	929	66,373
180	239,241	430	273,590	680	337,978	930	374,582
181	236,796	431	90,813	681	387,822	931	124,816
182	18,284	432	77,904	682	242,806	932	245,438
183	31,065	433	342,615	683	292,037	933	346,402
184	72,926	434	278,328	684	412,590	934	314,447
185	44,127	435	[illegible]	685	304,469	935	98,435
186	171,619	436	[illegible]	686	95,188	936	339,817
187	75,502	437	99,919	687	70,778	937	350,279
188	371,498	438	[illegible]	688	278,020	938	244,895
189	146,291	439	383,204	689	350,612	939	273,958
190	24,382	440	369,217	690	90,678	940	99,011
191	139,655	441	145,011	691	282,308	941	196,684
192	306,609	442	228,704	692	5,647	942	40,813
193	402,578	443	318,411	693	14,539	943	288,228
194	319,973	444	39,908	694	400,751	944	288,214
195	296,901	445	101,563	695	116,397	945	32,636
196	260,264	446	350,206	696	211,788	946	41,301
197	201,477	447	357,652	697	268,104	947	143,692
198	216,902	448	285,472	698	343,488	948	245,357
199	276,807	449	126,931	699	326,407	949	17,774
200	355,429	450	225,967	700	64,204	950	330,765
201	253,975	451	267,060	701	105,331	951	98,207
202	348,117	452	341,316	702	393,484	952	285,000
203	318,610	453	309,456	703	329,829	953	405,898
204	408,318	454	406,612	704	[illegible]	954	96,399
205	150,564	455	362,254	705	110,029	955	236,785
206	27,470	456	217,362	706	328,033	956	260,195
207	275,393	457	85,911	707	368,444	957	399,319
208	183,891	458	9,948	708	246,257	958	215,962
209	183,217	459	152,570	709	[illegible]	959	393,691
210	309,097	460	27,383	710	239,390	960	366,529
211	255,397	461	343,895	711	142,916	961	246,544
212	307,108	462	29,057	712	45,061	962	356,501
213	374,307	463	382,521	713	20,532	963	321,294
214	44,050	464	79,635	714	316,529	964	397,966
215	375,458	465	270,095	715	263,368	965	377,173
216	336,562	466	17,528	716	331,724	966	210,182
217	39,300	467	266,003	717	32,824	967	245,030
218	325,900	468	247,924	718	302,761	968	389,315
219	204,380	469	213,703	719	211,794	969	349,974
220	97,087	470	215,516	720	2,123	970	149,615
221	304,630	471	342,147	721	111,066	971	402,673
222	307,338	472	347,873	722	388,342	972	336,231
223	190,002	473	208,633	723	306,675	973	89,346
224	180,497	474	240,785	724	304,273	974	354,977
225	210,041	475	1,226	725	222,359	975	349,383
226	195,387	476	90,100	726	79,861	976	262,437
227	308,060	477	247,712	727	218,105	977	259,388
228	233,606	478	274,695	728	304,825	978	76,984
229	94,015	479	63,130	729	94,077	979	132,738
230	80,408	480	364,730	730	375,435	980	275,055
231	253,586	481	197,473	731	60,511	981	253,915
232	78,114	482	45,415	732	31,177	982	8,344
233	386,412	483	357,526	733	184,687	983	248,676
234	337,333	484	271,602	734	245,870	984	81,804
235	347,645	485	367,504	735	420,029	985	320,146
236	142,269	486	147,628	736	368,276	986	294,005
237	79,050	487	240,780	737	81,450	987	140,665
238	230,695	488	195,332	738	278,192	988	158,925
239	256,863	489	273,610	739	265,386	989	65,435
240	408,820	490	276,586	740	279,997	990	256,196
241	295,322	491	382,533	741	337,653	991	223,459
242	199,930	492	217,211	742	42,436	992	31,094
243	392,824	493	275,115	743	289,783	993	19,875
244	196,600	494	65,295	744	42,575	994	60,979
245	29,309	495	52,358	745	409,317	995	2,935
246	183,769	496	212,138	746	213,022	996	321,945
247	292,691	497	401,970	747	270,483	997	377,138
248	255,045	498	145,925	748	316,195	998	228,379
249	418,645	499	189,119	749	212,886	999	[illegible]
250	343,835	500	369,477	750	139,389	1000	216,369

Following are the winning numbers in their order from prize number 1,000 to prize number 1,200: 40,936, 238,442, 190,759, 367,876, 46,687, 79,340, 38,684, 53,483, 410,289, 273,820, 117,538, 374,409, 212,821, 298,024, 312,660, 291,585, 72,498, 185,499, 7,054, 228,921, 24,604, 337,174, 53,790, 191,450, 222,154, 366,163, 212,042, 285,832, 100,168, 96,109, 86,715, 211,267, [illegible], 238,973, [illegible], [illegible], 347,161, [illegible], 105,080, 254,811, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 85,119, [illegible], [illegible], 98,597, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 99,190, [illegible], 63,906, [illegible], 374,397, 205,753, 402,315, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 9,643, 56,492, 5,775, 61,900, [illegible], [illegible], 265,690, 202,499, 59,892, 87,312, [illegible], [illegible], 164,970, 306,126, 222,711, 234,104, 71,436, 218,422, 420,057, 301,966, 234,658, 25,063, 373,182, 19,919, [illegible], 337,166, 255,054, 204,098, 11,104, 163,532, 339,503, 300,362, 197,911, 60,378, 402,620, 224,534, 63,991, 254,684, 82,267, 296,595, 146,984, 42,287, 330,742, 296,145, 267,855, 54,707, 58,579, 130,862, 364,786, 315,826, 392,670, 233,993, 222,758, 390,082, 141,947, 308,199, 263,472, 381,669, 11,551, 385,104, 190,621, 143,898, 412,614, 386,111, 348,061, 298,462, 352,119, 221,042, 342,892, 305,545, 245,825, 201,889, 203,686, 228,177, 176,837, 243,506, 311,132, 412,510, 122,421, 300,899, 297,889, 245,040, 376,317, 52,128, 367,913, 19,563, 331,227, 377,986, 60,454, 377,635, 338,032, 275,596, 60,747, 252,537, 51,208, 226,143, 286,438, 12,357, 69,573, 296,644, 285,589, 3,994, 179,017, 49,786, 288,976, 372,456, 378,293, 83,716, 82,822, 62,917, 369,580, 395,300, 321,882. 204,095, 355,311, 408,836, 163,358, 212,362, 185,929, 16,765, 405,029, 164,968, 164,754, 794, 263,121, 338,540, 161,816, 33,712, 313,354, 230,820, 378,459, 181,121, 8,294, 364,502, 57,171, 367,054, 237,107, 378,546, 128,813, 266,567, 7,256, 6,759.

No.
1—United States greenbacks.
2—Country residence in Westchester.
3—House and lot in Harlem.
4—House and lot in Brooklyn.
5—Paid-up policy of life insurance.
6—House and lot in Brooklyn.
7—House and lot in Brooklyn.
8—House and lot in Brooklyn.
9—United States greenbacks.
10—Carriage horses and harness, complete.
11—Lot in Harlem.
12—Lot in Harlem.
13—Lot in Harlem.
14—Lot in Harlem.
15—Lot in Harlem.
16—Grand Piano, (Steinway's.)
17—Portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant.
18—United States greenbacks.
19—One grand piano, (Steck.)
20—One diamond set.
21—Ellis' Hot Water Apparatus.
22—United States greenbacks.
23—United States greenbacks.
24—United States greenbacks.
25—United States greenbacks.
26—One elegant purple and gold China dinner service, 158 pieces.
27—United States greenbacks.
28—United States greenbacks.
29—One gold-band China dinner service, 172 pieces.
30—United States greenbacks.
31—United States greenbacks.
32 to 56—Each one gold patent lever gentleman's watch, value $200.
57—One white porcelain dinner service, 200 pieces, value $175.
58—One elegant first premium Empire Sewing-machine, value $150.
59 to 83—Each one lady's fine gold watch, value $125.
84 to 88—United States greenbacks, $100 each.
89—One white proclain dinner service, 115 pieces, value $100.
90 to 94—$100 each in greenbacks.
95 to 104—Each one set of *Rebellion Record*, 12 vols. elegantly bound, value $108.
105—One green and gold-band China tea service, 56 pieces.
106 to 125—Each one first-class sewing-machine, $75.
126 to 160—Each one silver-plated tea set, $75.
161 to 260—Each one Empire sewing-machine, $75.
261—One purple and gold band china tea service, 44 pieces.
262 to 265—Cooper's Works, each set value $56.
266 to 269—Irving's Works, each set value $52 50.
270—One tete-a-tete, $50.
271—One black walnut desk, $50.
272 to 275—Bancroft's Works, each set value $45.
276, 277—Elegant dressing-case, value $50.
278—One gold band china tea service, 56 pieces.
279 to 281—Ladies' mink furs, each $40.
282 to 284—Buffalo robes, each $30.
285 to 287—Gold watch chains, each $25.
288—One white porcelain tea service, 56 pieces, $25.
289 to 291—Gold watch chains, each $25.
293—Opera-glasses, each $25,
294 to 297—Library table, value $25.
298—One iron hat-stand, $25.
299, 300—Writing-case, $25.
301, 302—Lady's work-box, $25,
303—One iron hat-stand, $20.
304—One black walnut dining-table, $20.
305 to 354—Each one set *Lossing's Field-Book*, $20.
355—One iron hat-stand, $18.
356, 357—Each one set dining-chairs, $18.
358 to 361—Each one opera-glass, $15.
362 to 381—Each one set *Greeley's Conflict*, $12.
382 to 386—Five separate lots, each one lady's dress hat, $12.
387 to 486—One hundred separate lots, each one photograph album, $10.
487 to 492—Each one gentleman's fur collar, $10.
493 to 592—Each one gold finger-ring, $10.
593 to 595—Each three musicboxes, $10.
596 to 845—Each one volume extra gilt *Portrait Gallery of War*, $10.
846 to 945—Each one photograph album, $10.
946 to 955—Each one office desk, $10.
956 to 975—Gentlemen's silk hats, (Knox and Genin,) $9.
976 to 981—Each one pair gentleman's fur gloves, $7 50.
982 to 1,481—Each one copy *Illustrated History of the War*, $7.

This is the result of the first day's drawing, duly compared with the books of the Managers. The drawing to-day will of course be of comparatively trifling importance, embracing no prize higher than $7, and probably conclude with the $5 series. Drawing at the rate of 1,600 per day, Thursday will conclude the distribution of numbers by the wheel. The balance of the gifts as before announced, consisting of minor articles each of less value than $1, will be distributed at a place and time to be hereafter named. The value of these in the aggregate will be $52,978.

The desire to know who were the winners of the large prizes was great, not only at the place of drawing, but throughout the City. It was currently stated that the winner of the first prize was a dry-goods clerk in the Bowery, and that of the second, a mechanic residing at Thirty-fourth-street. The managers of the enterprise objected to giving names unless authorized by the winners, they furnished however, the following list of the whereabouts of the luckiest twenty-five, which we give for what it is worth:

Prize No.
1—West Twenty-first-street, New-York City.
2—West Thirty-fourth-street, New-York City.
3—Bleecker-street, New-York City.
4—Boston, Massachusetts.
5—Newark, New-Jersey.
6—Rivington-street, New-York City.
7—Sixth-street, New-York City.
8—Boiling Springs, New-Jersey.
9—Lexington-avenue, New-York City.
10—Paterson, New-Jersey.
11—Avenue C, New-York City.
12—Detroit, Michigan.
13—West Houston-street, New-York City.
14—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
15—West Nineteenth-street, New-York City.
16—Newark, New-Jersey.
17—East Broadway, New-York City.
18—Canal-street, New-York City.
19—Salem, New-Jersey.
20—Pearl-street, New-York City.
21—Hudson City, New-Jersey.
22—Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City.
23—Greenwich-street, New-York City.
24—Williamsburgh, New-York.
25—Greenwich-street, New-York City.

The proportion of the tickets sold in the City must have been very large, as the eagerness to know the result of the drawing was general. The commotion among marriageable young people in the dry-goods stores on Broadway, Bowery and the avenues was most intense, and the millinery interest suffered severely in Division-street owing to the mental aberration of the fair artistes in feathers and straw. The down-town clerks were missing repeatedly after the issue of the first edition of the evening papers, for which the demand was great. The crowd at No. 616 Broadway, after the drawing, was constant in its flow until the closing hour, and the utmost patience of the gentlemen there was required to meet the demands upon them for information.

A Small Domestic Matter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An old man, who cannot take his bath until after 10 in the morning, (with all due deference to the more weighty matter which presses upon your columns,) would ask, and beg the favor of an answer, why, after 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, we are deprived of water in the second stories of our houses. We pay our water-rates, but no water except in the kitchen.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1867.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Enforcing the Sunday Law—The Liquor Dealers in the Police Courts.

The Tombs Police Court-room was excessively crowded yesterday morning by the friends of those liquor-dealers who were arrested during Sunday afternoon and night for alleged violations of the Excise Law. Considerable subdued merriment was manifested when the "liquor cases" came up for examination, the watch returns having first been disposed of. The following persons were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who committed them for trial at the Court of General Sessions, requiring each of the accused to furnish $100 bail:

Francis J. Hardozen, No. 425 Pearl-street; Michael Moneghan, No. 379 Washington-street; James Tennell, No. 29 Centre-street; Wm. P. Wall, No. 92 James-street; Francis M. Carrin, No. 277 Mott-street; James Campbell, No. 28 Centre-street; James Sullivan, No. 533 Pearl-street; Frederick Must, No. 475 Pearl-street; Felix J. O'Neil, No. 10 Chambers-street; Ann Flood, No. 441 Washington-street; Thomas Plunkett, No. 272 Mott-street; Lewis Horn, No. 163 Mott-street; Geo. Smith, No. 133 Reade-street; Jeremiah Driscoll, No. 33 Oak-street; Edward Knob, No. 60 Chatham-street; Michael Smith, No. 182 Hester-street; Bernard Keegan, No. 38 Bowery; Robert Grace, No. 57 East Houston-street; John Boyen, No. 120 Roosevelt-street; Henry Hill, No. 26 East Houston-street; Mary Mecklin, No. 4 Franklin-street; Roswell G. Thompson, No. 138 Chatham-street; Patrick Gordon, No. 38 Cherry-street; Francis Lenney, No. 199 Chatham-street; John Mulholhand, No. 122 Mott-street; Michael Gill, No. 61 James-street; Stephen Kraup, No. 225 Grand-street; John Bellan, No. 26 West-street; George Weilson, No. 81 Roosevelt-street; Myer Myerfield, No. 112 Bowery; John Tierney, No. 177 Chatham-street.

The following-named persons were arraigned at the Yorkville Court for violation of the Excise Law, and released upon furnishing the required bail: Thomas Conroy, East Forty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; James Welsh, No. 535 Fifth-avenue; John Fesselmeyer, Fifth-avenue near One Hundred and Tenth-street.

At the Essex Market Court, Justice MANSFIELD held the following-named persons for trial for violation of the Excise Law, viz.:

Anna Dickson, No. 173 Third-street; Peter Reynolds, No. 488 East Houston-street; Thomas Chapperty, No. 16 East Broadway; John H. Pehru, No. 272 Broome-street; Paul Schampff, No. 138 Canal-street; Bernard Sternbrook, No. 89 East Broadway; Christopher Ries, No. 264 Cherry-street; Robert Hergert, No. 193 Division-street; John Denner, No. 99 Fifth-street; Bernard Cassiday, No. 197 Avenue C.; Joseph Schuthers, No. 10 Stanton-street; John Winters, No. 172 Avenue A.; Owen Fulby, No. 13 Fifth-street; Frederick Streck, No. 34 Division-street; Joseph Lech, No. 94 Essex-street.

At Jefferson Market, before Justice DODGE, the following cases were disposed of: Wm. Radian, No. 313 First-avenue; Harman Koettnitz, No. 131 Bleecker-street; Francis Heidet, No. 184 Seventh-avenue; John McDonnell, No. 525 Broadway; Joseph Weherle, Nos. 149 and 151 Fourth-avenue; Herman Harz, No. 79 Laurens-street; Martin Althause, No. 188 Spring-street; Jacob De Graff, No. 243 East Eighteenth-street; Annie Davis, No. 175 Wooster-street.

Southern Relief Committee.

This Committee met at 2 P. M. yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, in Wall-street. Mr. WM. L. VERMILYE occupied the chair, and Mr. WM. T. COLEMAN acted as Secretary.

Mr. COLEMAN said that twenty-six gentlemen had agreed to act as an Executive Committee, and if but half that number would take hold earnestly, much work might be done.

Mr. JAMES BROWN moved that the following gentlemen be appointed an Executive Committee, with power to add to their number:

Nathan Bishop, John Taylor Johnson, Frederick G. Foster, Archibald Russell, Howard Potter, John and M. Bruce, Elliot C. Cowdin, W. T. Coleman, Samuel D. Babcock, J. Pierpont Morgan, Rev. Edwd. Bright, D. D., Geo. Cabot Ward, Dr. Cornelius W. Agnew, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Mr. COLEMAN proposed that Dr. BRIGHT be requested to prepare a pamphlet embracing the proceedings of the meeting at Cooper Institute, together with an address from the Committee; the pamphlet to be distributed in Philadelphia and other large cities, so that auxiliary Societies might be formed in those places.

Dr. BRIGHT moved that the subject be referred to the Executive Committee, and it was so referred.

The Committee then adjourned, and shortly afterward the Executive Committee organized by electing NATHAN BISHOP, Esq., temporary Chairman; F. L. OLMSTED, Secretary, and Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. COLEMAN renewed his proposal in regard to the publication of the proceedings of the meeting in pamphlet form; or, he said, they might be inserted in some weekly or daily paper, and copies of the same sent to various places.

On motion, the Secretaries were directed to prepare an appeal to the people, and submit the same to the Committee at the next meeting.

Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL was then elected permanent Chairman.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, Messrs. HOWARD POTTER, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, ELLIOT C. COWDIN and J. P. MORGAN were appointed a Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWARD POTTER said that it had been suggested that the machinery of the Freedmen's Bureau should be used in this movement, and he therefore moved that Drs. BISHOP and BRIGHT be requested to communicate with Gen. HOWARD on the subject.

Dr. BRIGHT said he understood that the State of Georgia had placed $20,000 in the hands of Rev. Mr. HORNLEY for transportation purposes. Other States would doubtless do the same when they found the North was moving in the matter. He moved that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to address all Governors of the Southern States, to ascertain whether they would lend their aid in procuring free transportation by steamboat and railroad. Subscribers would be encouraged by knowing that their money went directly to fill the mouths and clothe the backs of the suffering people of the South, and was not expended in paying transportation expenses.

The motion was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

The Swindling Conspiracy Case—Motion to Dismiss the Complaint Denied—Examination Postponed Until Feb. 11.

In the case of LEONARD G. KLINCK, SETH H. KLINCK, JAMES B. GOGGIN and W. C. WILLIAMS, who stand charged with complicity in the alleged swindle perpetrated by FOLGER & TIBBS, Justice HOGAN announced his decision yesterday. Counsel for the defence made a collective motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the evidence offered by the prosecution had not sustained the charge of complicity. Justice HOGAN stated that he had examined the testimony adduced, very carefully, and he would be compelled to deny the motion.

As no evidence has as yet been taken on the part of the defence, the examination in the case must continue to allow the accused to set up a line of defence. The case was accordingly adjourned until Monday, the 11th proximo, at the hour of 10 A. M.

Fires Yesterday.

About 10 o'clock last night, the patrolman on duty in Walker-street discovered flames in the back part of No. 103, occupied by J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron founders. The front of the shop being nearly all glass work, the fire had not gained any great headway. The first engine company stretched a hydrant line and extinguished the flames. Damage to premises and fixtures about $100.

At 7:30 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the bar-room of the saloon of D. McKELVEY, No. 65 Nassau-street. The firemen were soon on the ground and extinguished the flames with a loss of $500. Insured for $1,500 in the North American.

About 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 758 Broadway, occupied by FREDERICK BURLEY, importer of French millinery goods; damage to stock, $3,000; fully insured. JORDAN & MARTINS, music publishers, sustained slight loss by water. Building damaged about $500; owned by SOLOMON KOHNSTANN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HUMAN CULTURE.—Dr. HEBBARD commenced a course of lectures at the Cooper Institute last evening on the "Culture of the Human System." For purposes of illustration the walls behind the platform were covered with large diagrams of human bodies, portions of bodies, (internal and external,) including hundreds of things of the utmost importance to human mortals. The doctor dwelt principally upon the organs and laws of digestion, imparting to his intelligent and attentive audience a considerable amount of useful information. He satirized many of the dietic customs of society, and showed the fearful extent to which the human stomach was abused from infancy to mature manhood. He told many striking incidents and anecdotes which, with the charts and diagrams at his disposal, enabled him to exercise a telling influence upon his audience. He distributed some four hundred small loaves to demonstrate his common-sense theory of baking bread, and announced his willingness to answer any questions which persons felt disposed to ask with a view to learning more about themselves. To-night he lectures on the "Heart and Blood."

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—J. N. CARSWELL, of Canada, delivered a lecture last evening upon the subject of Temperance, in the Thirty-fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, (Dr. STRYKERS,) to a very large and intelligent audience. The able speaker directed his arguments mainly against moderate drinkers of spirituous liquors, whose influence, he said, was most prejudicial to the interests of humanity. He favored the enforcement of the Excise Law as of far more probable good effect than mere moral suasion.

THE WOMAN'S INFIRMARY.—The New-York Woman's Infirmary Association, heretofore situated at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, has been obliged to cease its labors owing to judgments obtained against it which have not been satisfied. The institution has been the recipient of aid from the State during the last year of $1,500, from the City of $2,500, besides several private donations. It has been under the general supervision and management of Mrs. L. W. LEAKE. The judgments were obtained by Wm. C. BRYANT & Co. and the New-York *Independent*.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—About dusk on Sunday evening as JOHN GROVE, a member of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 8, attempted to get upon car No. 24, Third-avenue line, on the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, he was knocked down and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was removed to his residence, No. 148 East Fifty-first-street.

ST. LUKE'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—A course of four lectures will be delivered at the St. Luke's Lecture-room, No. 481 Hudson-street, commencing this (Tuesday) evening. Revs. FRANCIS VINTON, F. C. EWER, Dr. WASHBURN and Prof. SEYMOUR will lecture in the course.

NO GAS.—The City Hall was suddenly left in darkness about 11 o'clock on Saturday night by the gas giving out. The same thing occurred on Sunday night, and candles and lamps had to be borrowed by the occupants of the building. Last night the Hall was lighted up as usual.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named SWEENEY fell from the gang-plank of the schooner *William*, at Pier No. 21 East River, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The rumor that Mr. McLEAN had accepted the position of Special Revenue Agent and resigned the Street Commissionership, is quite unfounded.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN PICKPOCKET.—MARIA BLAKE, a well-known pickpocket, was last evening arrested by Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, just as she was leaving a Houston-street ferry-boat at the foot of Grand-street, E. D., on complaint of having picked the [illegible] of No. [illegible] North Sixth-street, who crossed in the same boat with her, of a portemonnaie containing $1 50. On being searched the money was found in the prisoner's possession, and she was locked up. Miss BLAKE is a rather good-looking woman of about 27, and her picture, which has graced the "Thieves' Gallery" for years, has been frequently admired. She is said to be a leading member of a band of thieves well known in Spring-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

MEETING OF RIPARIAN OWNERS.—A meeting of share owners was held yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, to take action with a view of protecting the riparian owners from any legislative enactment, as is now proposed by Mr. MURPHY's bill, or any other bill that may be offered. Mr. HAZARD occupied the Chair, and T. C. BROWN acted as Secretary. A committee of nine was appointed to take such action as may be deemed necessary, consisting of Albert Berney, of Elizabeth; Chaplain Geo. W. Howes, of Greenville; Mr. White, of Bayonne; Job Falkenburgh, of Jersey City; Jno. Weeks, of Weehawken; Peter Bently and T. C. Brown, of Jersey City; Jno. Combs, of Salterville; Geo. Vreeland, Jr., of Greenville. After some remarks by several gentlemen, in which they avowed a determination to defend their rights, the meeting adjourned to Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., in order to give an opportunity to all those interested in shore-fronts on any of the water in the State, to be present.

ALLEGED ARSON.—Two men named WM. STEUCKMAN and DAVID WINTERVILLE, were arrested by Chief of Police WILKES, of Bergen, on suspicion of having set fire to a building corner of Bergen and Hudson avenues. On Saturday afternoon a matress and other bedding was piled against a door on the third floor and set fire to, but fortunately the flames were discovered and extinguished before they had made much headway. Chief of Police WILKES and WM. STEUCKMAN, who occupies the lower part of the building as a saloon, investigated the case, and upon their affidavit the parties were arrested. The prisoners gave bonds in the sum of $1,500 each to appear for examination.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The colored man, JOHN ROBINSON, who was arrested, charged with setting fire to the ship *Lady Blessington*, while on the voyage from Manila, has been committed for trial by United States Commissioner JACKSON, in default of $5,000 bail.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate local demand and market steady; sales of Superfine Spring at $9 25@$9 75, and do. Winter at $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT firm but demand light; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 35, and Winter Red at $2 50@$3. CORN—Shelled is firmer and must be quoted at 62c.@63.; Ear dull at 55c.@56c. OATS firmer; sales of No. 1 at 51c.@52c. RYE dull; sales at $1 18@$1 20. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON unchanged and holders rather firmer under foreign news, but not much done; Middling 31c. Receipts during the past week 780 bales, and from Sept. 1, 69,348 bales against 107,473 bales during same time last year. Receipts at this place since the 1st of this month 7,865 bales against 11,238 bales the same time in 1866. WHISKY dull at $2 25, in bond; no sales. HOGS firmer; sales at $7 40@7 75; receipts, 4,000. MESS PORK, sales at $20@$20 25, latter the rate still asked, but $20 is outside rate paid. BULK MEATS held firmly at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Shoulders and 9½c.@9¾c. for Sides. BACON less firm under news from New-Orleans reporting a decline of 4c. to 5c.; nothing done of consequence and prices nominal. LARD quiet; sales at 12c.@14c. EGGS firmer and scarce; sales of fresh at 32c.@33. BUTTER unchanged; sales at 26c.@28c. CHEESE; sales at 14c.@15c. Gold, 134 buying and 135 selling. Exchange firm, 50c. ₱ 1,000 buying and par selling. The money market is quiet but still stringent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR dull and easier. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 declined 2c. Sales of No. 1 at $2 13@$2 14, and No. 2 at $1 85½@$1 87, closing dull at $1 85½ for No. 2. CORN quiet. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 40½c.@40¾c. HIGHWINES nominal; 23c.@25c. for bonded. MESS PORK unchanged; sales of standard brands at $18 37½@$18 50, and Favorite at $18 75, closing at $18 25@$18 50; Extra Prime $13 25. ENGLISH MEATS steady. BULK MEATS quiet. SWEET PICKLED HAMS firm; sales at 10¾c. GREEN MEATS inactive but firm. LARD dull and ⅛c. lower; Prime Steam, sales at 11¼c.@11½c. LIVE HOGS firm, and 10c.@15c. higher; sales at $5 85@$6 45. DRESSED HOGS quiet, and 5c.@10c. higher, closing at $7 10@7 40, dividing on 200 lbs. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 9,050 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—20,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 28.

Market unusually quiet and business small. COTTON quiet; Middling, 29c. FLOUR dull; sales of Superfine at $8 75@$9 25; Extra, $10 50@$11 25, and double Extra, including choice, $11 50@$14 25. WHEAT very dull, buyers asking concessions; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 25, and fair Fall at $2 70. CORN dull and lower; sales at 78c.@82c. OATS dull; sales at 65c.@68c. PROVISIONS heavy and weak; sales of Prime Mess Pork at $16, and Country Prime Beef at $18. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 10½c.@11c.; Clear Sides at 13c.; Sugar-cured Hams at 16c. LARD—Sales of country kettle at 11½c. in tierces, and 13c.@13½c. in kegs. HOGS languid; packers offer $5 75@$6 25; drovers ask 25c. higher; only sale reported was at $6 35. WHISKY dull at $2 10.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 500 bbls., at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 70@$13 75 for Red Winter; $14 75 for White, and $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS, $18@$20; SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27; MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. The railroads are blocked up by the snow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON firmer; sales 6,850 bales; Low Middling 30½c.@31c.; Middling 31½c.@32c. RECEIPTS—8,860 bales. EXPORTS—4,100 bales. SUGAR in good demand; Fair 13c. MOLASSES higher; Fair, 73c; Prime to Choice, 74c.@81c. FLOUR higher; Superfine, $11 85@$12; Extra, $12 50@$15 50. CORN, OATS and HAY firm and unchanged. PORK dull at $25. BACON SHOULDERS, 12½c. CLEAR SIDES, 18c. LARD quiet at 13c.@14½c. TOBACCO and WHISKY unchanged. GOLD, 134⅛. STERLING EXCHANGE, 146. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ discount. FREIGHTS—On Cotton to New-York, 1c. by steamer; to Liverpool, ⅝d.@11-16d. per sail.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR—Demand moderate by reason of severe storm, and market steady. WHEAT dull, and no transactions reported. CORN nominal; sales of Old No. 1 at 98c.@$1, and New at 88c.@90c. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2 at 52c.@55c. BARLEY nominal; sales at $1 02@$1 04 as to quality. RYE quiet; sales at $1. PROVISIONS quiet, and nothing doing. MESS PORK quoted at $21. LARD—Sales at $13. HAMS—Sales at 14½c.@15c., wholesale and retail. DRESSED HOGS dull; sales at $8@$8 50. WHISKY quiet at $2 39.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28.

The COTTON market is firm at 33½c.@34c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE firm, but no sales reported. SUGAR steady at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for fair to good refined. FLOUR continues dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Small sales of prime Red Winter WHEAT at $3 20. White Corn, $1@$1 03; Yellow, 95c.@96c. for up town, and 97c.@98c. at point of delivery; damp lots sold at 92c.@93c. CLOVER SEED, $8 50 for old and $8 75 for new. WHISKY quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 28.

TOBACCO—Sales, 30 hhds. Light Lugs to Medium Shipping Leaf at $2 75@$18 75. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $10. WHEAT—Sales of Prime at $2 85. CORN—Sales of shelled, in bulk, at 70c., and ear at 60c. OATS—Sales of Prime at 65c. MESS PORK—Sales at $21 25. LARD—Sales at 12½c. Bulk SHOULDERS—Sales at 8½c. BACON SHOULDERS—Sales at 11½c. BACON—Clear Sides; sales at 13¾c. HAMS—Sales at 16c. RAW WHISKY—Sales at $2 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 28.

The ship *Reynard* has sailed for New-York. Choice Santa Clara WHEAT is quoted to-day at $1 80 ₱ 100 lbs. FLOUR—Extra, $6; Superfine $5 50 ₱ bbl. The following are the quotations of MINING STOCKS: Savage, $1,750; Crown Point, $215; Yellow Jacket, $685; Gould & Curry, $540; Ophir, $149; Imperial, $155. LEGAL-TENDERS are selling at 74½.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

Trade dull. COTTON scarce; sales at 34c. FLOUR dull; Northwestern, $11@$12 50; State, $12@$14. WHEAT quiet and scarce; Prime, $3 15@$3 25. RYE, $1 35@$1 37½. CORN steady; sales of 5,000 bushels new Yellow and 1,600 bushels White, at $1. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. CLOVER SEED, $8 25@$8 75. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales; there was a good demand, and the market closed firm. Middling quoted at 31c. Receipts to-day 2,912 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT very dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 10, and No. 2 at $1 92. OATS nominal at 40c. Dressed HOGS firm.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON firm and active; Liverpool Middlings 31½c.; New-York Middlings 32½c.@33c; Sales 950 bales, mostly English orders.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON firm but unchanged. Sales 360 bales. Middling 32c.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON firmer and more active; advanced ½c. Sales 310 bales. Middlings 30½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON dull; 30c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 58c. RESINS dull at $3@$5,

[Advertisement.]

The beautiful Princess of Denmark, the Czarewitch of Russia, eminent divines, Rev. Doctors Stevens, Thomson, Durbin, McClintock, Morris, Janes, Simpson, Whedon, Ames, Nast, Elliott and Haven; Hon. J. M. Howard, Capt. E. B. Ward, and Keri-Keri, a cannibal; "Your Likeness," by Rev. Dr. Weston; Self-Government, Pope's Essay on Man, in February *Phrenological Journal*. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 14 | Moon rises.. 2 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Liverpool via Charleston, Snow & Burgess.

Steamer Miami, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Mary Bond, (Br.,) Head, Rio Janeiro, J. E. Phipps & Co.; Evelyn, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cadiz and Vigo, Harbecks & Co.

Schooners Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; White Swan, Collins, Demerara, F. W. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Supply steamship Massachusetts, Holley, Key West Jan. 19—(Arr. 26th.)

Steamship Delaware, Simmons, Charleston, with mdse. to W. H. Hazard, Jr.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamer Miami, Rudolf, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Electric, (Hamb.,) Junge, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 180 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. Jan. 10, lat. 22 24, lon. 68 58, saw a bark standing S. W., showing a blue and red flag, with letter T in the centre.

Bark Templar, Sherman, Buenos Ayres 90 ds., with hides and wool to Lunt Bros. Has had a succession of W. and N. W. gales since passing the lat. of Bermuda. Jan. 29, lat. 33 21, lon. 72, spoke bark Roanoke, from Porto Cabello for Philadelphia, 37 ds. out, all but three of the crew sick, and short of provisions; supplied her. 25th, off the Capes of the Chesapeake, signalized bark Delaware, bound N.

Bark Agnes M. Lovett, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Lovett, Androssan 46 ds., with iron to Boyd & Hincken. Jan. 24, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw a dead whale, between 75 and 80 feet long.

Brig Paragon, (of Turks Island,) Welsh, Matanzas 21 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 12 ds. above Hatteras; lost and split sails and had 94 hhds. molasses stove between decks.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Wilmington, N. C., 21 ds., with naval stores to John W. Martin. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Lena Hume, Appleby, Wilmington, Del., 22 hours, with corn meal and corn to John Boynton's Son & Co. Capt. A. reports the Delaware clear of ice from the Capes to Chester.

Schr. Lady Woodbury, Smith, Nassau 8 ds., with mdse. to J. S. Ingraham.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Panama, Mills, Cherrystone, with grain.

Schr. Conservative, Boyd, Mobile.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans, and Neptune, from New-York; ship Barelow, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28—Arr. schr. Mattie Taber, from New-York. Sld. brig John Pierce, for Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28—Arr. schr. L. C. Benton, at Norfolk. She was driven ashore by the ice from the James River, and threw part of her cargo overboard.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28—Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York. Cld. bark Malleville, for Liverpool; bark Learing and schr. J. A. Parsons, for Providence, and ship America, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The arrivals, as published on Sunday and Monday, of supply ships South Carolina and Memphis, were errors.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—The brig Machias, 73 ds. from Sicily, with oranges, for New-York, has arrived. She reports having seen on the 13th inst., apparently abandoned, a schooner, with topmast and jibboom gone. She was about two degrees south of Hatteras. Sld. schr. Ella Hodsdon, from Navassa for Baltimore.

Latest advices received from the bark Delaware, ashore on Cape Henry, represents that considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting her off, owing to the low tides. The wreckers arrived there last night, and her cargo of sugar is being taken out by the Baltimore pilot-boats.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 28.—The brigantine Sarah has arrived here. In lon. 63 50, lat. 40 40, Dec. 22, spoke ship Laura, from Havre for New-York, with emigrants. She had lost her fore and mainmasts, bowsprit and mizzentopmast. She was headed S. S. W., and wanted no assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—schr., from Turks Island for New-York, Jan. 17, lat. 33 56, lon. 72.

Matilda—Hamb. schr., standing N. E., Jan. 3, lat. 28 53, lon. 51 89.

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